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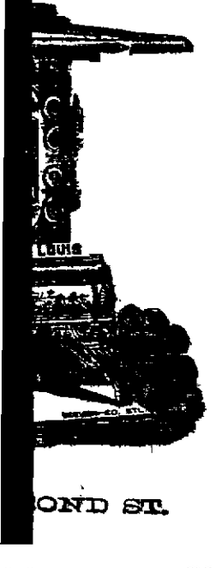

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THE DAILY
Morning Oregonian.
THE DAILY

VOL. XXVIII. PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1888. NO. 8739.

THE A. P. HOTALING CO
Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland, Or.,
Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.
—SOLE AGENTS—
The Finest Whiskies
Pommery Sec Champagne, Piper Heidsick Champagne,
Val Blatz Weiner Beer, WhiteRock Mineral Water.

Bedroom and Parlor Suites,
Folding Beds (all styles),
School Desks, Odd Chairs,
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Best Assortment in Portland.
SALESROOM--166 First, through block 900 feet to 167 and 169 Front Street.
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VALISES & SATCHELS
Manufactured at our Factory, foot of Morrison St.
TRADE SUPPLIED.
Made to Order and Repaired R. ABRAHAM & CO., 147 Front, op. Esmond.

JUST RECEIVED.
"The Tailor."

The largest display of the Choicest Woolens ever shown in the city Domestic English, French, Scotch and German Fabrics in endless variety for Suits to measure One thousand different patterns to select from Any and every style of garment cut and fitted to suit the most fastidious taste.
Samples, with Instructions for Self-Measurement, Sent Free.
ALL GOODS SHRUNK.
PERFECT FIT AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Fine All-Woo. Suits to Order from :: $20 00
Fine All-Wool Pants to Order, from :: 5 00
Experienced and First-Class Cutters and none but White Labor Employed.
"The Tailor,"
No. 126 FIRST ST., PORTLAND, OR.

HIGHLAND
Is the Highest Ground on the Street Car and Motor Line Connecting Portland, Vancouver, Albina and East Portland.
The trade, traffic and travel of these four cities will pass Highland on the street cars and motor line every few minutes along this great and popular Fourth street and Margarета Avenue East Portland, which runs along one face of Highland.
It is from Highland to the Great Shops, Terminal and Railway Companies' terminus and properties, which are per chance the head of navigation, about the equal distance that it is from Third and Sherlock sts. to the High school.
It is distant north of Holladay's avenue, East Portland, about the same as Front and Washington to Twenty-first and S streets.
It is about the same distance from the Failing School to Weidler's Mill that it is from Highland to the new steel bridge over which carriages and passengers will be hauled at the foot of Third and Grissen in Portland.
And Highland is distant from the large, fine school on Russell street just equal to the distance from Front and Washington streets to Bishop Scott Academy.
These are no far line distances made by actual measurements on the map of the city of Portland.
HIGHLAND contains 253 lots 50 4x100 feet. The ground is partly cleared set to orchard and meadow
These lots will be sold on the INSTALLMENT PLAN at prices from $150 up, with $50 down, balance on installments of $15 per month, without interest. To parties desiring to pay up in full, liberal discount will be made for the cash.
HIGHLAND recommends itself to the wealthy and intelligent people who will seek their home where they can have Perfect Drainage, Good Ventilation Fine View and Quick Communication with the Heart and Center of Portland.
To any person desiring to make an investment in Real Estate we will with pleasure take them to view any and all that real estate that is for sale in or around Portland before showing them Highland, with the full knowledge that it has NO RIVAL in or around this city.
FOUR CITIES INTERESTED IN HIGHLAND TRACT.
60,000 People Working to Develop Highland Tract.
Trade, Traffic and Travel of Portland, Vancouver, Albina and East Portland Pass Highland Every Few Minutes.
Real estate has made 96 per cent. of the wealthy people from Panama to Alaska and from the Rocky Mountains to the Sea. The safest and most certain place to invest in real estate that will surely advance in value being the use of some popular thoroughfare or street that has attractions at each end.
HIGHLAND IS ON SUCH A GREAT THOROUGHFARE.
OUR HOME (HIGHLAND) has the four great requisites for Health, Happiness, Beauty and Wealth; Drainage, Ventilation, View and a sure and great financial advance, but also a quick communication with the heart and center of Portland. If a person has all these, what else do they want? To buy it but there now is wise. To put it off is to daily with your best opportunity and make a mistake that you will regret.
The present price of these lots will surely advance. There is no guesswork about it. It is not one of those abstract problems in political economy which it takes time and study to master Every intelligent person will understand that this beautiful property cannot remain long upon this market at the very low prices now stated. But this property is going to be sold, and whoever wants to make an investment, either for a beautiful and healthful home, or for speculation had better see this property at once. Call at our office and we will be pleased to show you these lots in Highland, or send to us for maps and prices.
Haight & Donner,
1½ Washington St., Portland, Or.

ASK FOR WEINHARD'S
New Export Bottled Beer,
EXCELSIOR.
It is especially brewed for this purpose, and superior to all others on the Pacific Coast.
WEINHARD SCHEYER & CO.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
No. 63 Front St. Portland, Oregon.
Cyrus Noble Bourbon! Old Hickory Bourbon!
Manhattan Club Bourbon!
Ex SHIP JAMES DRUMMOND, from New York.

C. L. HOGAN,
SUCCESSOR TO C. B. CONGLE.
—Manufacturer and Importer of—
Saddles, Harness, Saddlery Hardware, Collars, Whips, Horse Clothing, Robes, Leather, Carriage Trimmings, Etc.
108 & 110 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OR.

FULL WEIGHT PURE
DR PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE
Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the Heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.
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MONEY REFUNDED
E. E. PROWELL DRUGGIST
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SCALY, ITCHY SKIN
And all Scaly and Itching Skin and Scalp Diseases Cured by Cuticura
Psoriasis, Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Lichen Pruritus, Scall Head, Milk Crust, Dandruff Barbers', Bakers', Grocers' and Washerwomen's Itch and every species of Itching Burning Scaly Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair are instantly relieved and speedily cured by Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier internally, when physicians and all other remedies fail.
PSORIASIS, OR SCALY SKIN.
I, John J Case, D D S, having practised dentistry in this country for thirty five years and being well known to thousands here about with a view to help any who are afflicted as I have been for the past twelve years, testify that the Cuticura Remedies cured me of Psoriasis, or Scaly Skin, in eight days, after the doctors with whom I had consulted gave me no help or encouragement.
Newton, N. J. JOHN J. CASE, D D S.
DISTRESSING ERUPTION.
Your Cuticura Remedies performed a wonderful cure last summer on one of our customers an old gentleman of seventy years of age who suffered with a fearfully distressing eruption on his head and face, and who had tried all remedies and doctors to no purpose.
Texarkana Ark. J F SMITH & CO
DUSTPANFUL OF SCALES.
H. E. Carpenter, Henderson N Y, cured of Psoriasis or Leprosy, of twenty years' standing, by Cuticura Remedies. The most wonderful cure on record. A dustpanful of scales fell from him daily. Physicians and his friends thought he must die.
ECZEMA RADICALLY CURED.
For the radical cure of an obstinate case of Eczema of long standing, I give entire credit to the Cuticura Remedies. E. S. RICHARDSON.
New Haven, Conn
Sold everywhere. Price Cuticura, 50 cents, Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1 Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co, Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases." 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.
PIMPLES, black heads, chapped and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS.
Full of comfort for all Pains, Inflammation and Weakness of the Aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing Strengthening New, instantaneous and infallible.
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I FELT BAD IN THE MORNING.
I COULD EAT NO BREAKFAST,
I LACKED ENERGY.
I COULD NOT DIGEST WELL.
I FELT LOW IN SPIRITS.
I HAD NO AMBITION.
I FEEL WELL NOW.
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PROMINENT
PROFESSIONAL TESTIMONY.
DR. R. J. PORRE, Cincinnati, Ohio, thus expresses his appreciation of the

"I am glad your Felt Tooth Polisher is highly praised in polishing the Teeth it is superior, and when the Gums are disposed it has an especial adaptation."
It Polishes the Enamel, removes Tartar, Benefits the Gums. Cheaper and Better than Bristles, as shown by Test.
HUSSEY, M'F'G CO., Utica, N. Y.
AT ALL DRUGGISTS.
E. W. ALLEN, SEEDSMAN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 171 Second Street, Portland, Oregon.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

A Heated Partisan Debate in the Senate Chamber.

AN INVESTIGATION NOT DESIRED

Orators of the South Arrayed Against Those of the North Some Personalities Indulged in in a Mild Way

WASHINGTON Sept 27—The house amendment to the senate bill appropriating $100,000 in aid of the yellow fever sufferers having been laid before the senate Plumb said he had examined it, and was very much afraid that it missed the point aimed at—to use the money in aid of those sick and in distress, and to avert the danger of starvation In a hope therefore that something better could be done he moved that the senate non-concur in the house amendment and ask for a conference So ordered

Call offered a resolution instructing the committee on epidemic diseases to consider and report before adjournment of this session of congress such additional legislation as may be necessary and useful to prevent the importation of contagious or infectious diseases from foreign countries on the coast and boundaries of the United States and prevent and suppress such diseases in interstate commerce, and for the subsistence of such persons as may be detained by the public authorities

The matter went over till Monday Sherman reported back the resolution offered by him for inquiry as to the state of retaliation between the United States and Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada and it was placed on the calendar

The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was presented and agreed to

The resolution offered by Chandler for an inquiry into the last Louisiana election involving the choice of United States senators) was taken up

Gibson said that he was under the impression that the American people were weary of such unconstitutional and revolutionary modes to revise the relations between the people of the states of the federal government This resolution arraigned an indestructible state, for the states had been so characterized by the supreme court of the United States What he asked, was the occasion of a resolution so formidable in its scope, so comprehensive and so fatal, if well founded, to one of the commonwealths of the Union? There was no complaint from any part of the people of that state asking the senate to protect them in their rights political or civil He criticised the course of Chandler in reading before the senate private letters and newspaper extracts assailing the people of Louisiana Gibson said he would rather be a dog and bay the moon than make himself a scavenger or a medium by which base impulses and neighborhood feuds and the difficulties of lawlessness in any state could be brought into such an august body For one, he (Gibson) did not know of any reason sufficient enough to induce him to inaugurate an indictment against decency, Christianity, civilization and the good character of his fellow-citizens of New Hampshire

Chandler replied to Gibson that the senator had said that the conservative people of the country were weary of inquiries into the affairs of the Southern states He (Chandler) did not so understand the temper of the American people He believed what they were weary of was the frauds, false countings and murders of legal voters that were going on in the South in order to make that section solid and to enable it to govern the North and the country. The charge was that outrages and murders of colored people in Louisiana and other Southern states were committed for political reasons They were part of a wide spread, deliberate system of political action on the part of the democratic party in order to control congress and the presidency Referring to the disarming of the colored people, he declared that the colored people of Louisiana would keep their arms in spite of the white league of lawless ruffians and of all gamblers, thugs, thieves and villains who had been organized in the interest of the democratic party, and especially in the interest of the senator from Louisiana

In the course of the discussion which ensued Butler asked Edmonds if he would hold that either house of congress had a right to make an investigation, of its own motion, in absence of some protest or memorial or complaint from somebody in the state.

Edmunds—I most decidedly do

The discussion then drifted from outrages in the state of Louisiana to outrages in the state of Texas, and in this discussion prominent parts were taken by Senators Chandler, Blair, Spooner, Reagan and Coke The most notable incident in it was the fact of Coke being called to order for unparliamentary language directed against Chandler. Coke's violation of the rules of order consisted in his denouncing a statement that the republican party of Texas had failed to put a ticket in the field because it was afraid of personal consequences as absolutely and unqualifiedly false, without a particle of foundation, made for political effect with a dishonest and unfair purpose," and he added, it is a statement not believed by the senator himself who makes it"

On being called to order by Mr Chandler, Mr Coke promptly said "Mr President, if I have said anything derogatory to the dignity of the senate, I take it back and apologize for it"

Spooner said in reply to Coke that the suppression of truth was as bad as falsehood. The day when the manners of the nigger-driver" frightened men in the United States senate had gone by, and gone by forever While it was happening (referring to the Southern senators) filled the land with graves. That is all forgiven. The country is represented in all the most public offices abroad by men who served against our flag during the war. We make no complaint of it, but we don't like it, and we will try to prevent a recurrence of it The only man I know who have not accepted the results of the war are our friends of the South. The senator from Mississippi (Mr George) told the senate the other day in substance that the white race would not yield to the dominion of the black race. That is what we are told to-day by the senator from Texas and the senator from Louisiana What does that mean? It means that the right of the negro to vote is to be null filed wherever his vote would override that of the whites

The discussion took another turn toward personalities when Coke introduced that he had letters in his possession which he would not use, connecting the senator from Wisconsin with eviction in the state of Iowa, that would parallel in atrocity the worst ejectments that had ever taken place in Ireland

The explanation of the matter given by Spooner was that he had argued in the supreme court of the United States a case of overlapping lands between two railroad companies and had never had anything to do with the matter afterward. He would say that, "The man outside of this chamber, who states that I as counsel or owner, directly or indirectly, or in any way whatever, was ever instrumental in turning any man, woman or child from his land or from his cabin is a liar I say that of any man who makes that charge outside of this senate chamber While I regard Senator Coke's attempt to bring me personally into disrepute as of a character which, outside of the senate, I would denominate differently from what I do here, I want to say to him that he is, as I have been informed—(after a pause) —I will not say it."

Mr. Coke (defiantly)—"Say it."

Mr Spooner—"I have discussed this case on its merits. I will not go into personalities in this senate chamber."

At this point Butler interposed with a motion to adjourn, and the senate adjourned till Monday.

THE UTAH COMMISSION

Extracts From the Minority Report of Messrs. McClernand and Carlton

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Two of the five members of the Utah commission—John A McClernand and A B Carlton—have filed with the secretary of the interior a minority report They also submitted a minority report last year The report received to day says Reform in Utah is progressing favorably far beyond our most sanguine anticipations Utah is forging to the front among the Rocky mountain states and territories and may be compared favorably with any of them in the enterprise of her citizens the fertility of her valleys the richness of her mines and the flourishing condition of her cities and towns A great deal of capital is being invested in Utah by non Mormons, in city lots farming lands and mining property and such investments are as safe there as in any other state or territory—that is to say there is not the slightest danger of insurrection, nor in our opinion is there any danger of adverse legislation that will jeopardize personal security or property rights Apart from sexual offenses which are decidedly on the decrease the Mormon people of Utah will compare favorably with other communities for peace good order sobriety honesty and industry

The commissioners say that in their opinion a majority of the Mormon people are wisely resolved that the practice of polygamy should be abandoned We are thoroughly satisfied say the commissioners that the work of reformation in Utah is progressing rapidly and that it will soon result in a successful issue without resort to legislation but as proscriptive of religious opinion Our view may be epitomized in a few words—punish criminal action but religious creeds never

The commissioners are adverse to any further restrictive legislation by congress, believing the present laws are sufficiently stringent and will accomplish all that can be reasonably required of legal coercion

The report recommends he adoption of an amendment to the federal constitution prohibiting the institution of the practice of polygamy in any form in the states and territories or in other places over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction The commissioners in conclusion say We have no disposition to defend the Mormons against all that has been alleged against them but we believe they are entitled to be treated with justice and humanity That they are subject to be influenced by the same causes that have changed other people, churches and creeds We also believe that they have common sense and by the exercise of this they have found out that polygamy must go We believe that the great mass of Mormons are determined to go on with this reform and that they will accomplish the work in spite of any influence that may be attempted to be exercised by a few fanatical old polygamists

ALCOHOL USED IN THE ARTS.

A Simple Way of Preventing Fraudulent Dodging of Taxation.

WASHINGTON Sept 27—In considering the tariff bill as prepared by the republicans of the senate they had much discussion on the question of distinguishing alcohol used in the arts and that used in making whisky It has been something of a problem how her a distinction could be made so effectively as to prevent fraud The committee proposes to reach this result by requiring alcohol which is to escape taxation to be methylated—that is treated chemically—so as to make it entirely unfit for use as a beverage In addition to this the provisions of the bill as to warehousing are very stringent, specifying the number of doors permissible manner of withdrawing alcohol, and so on There is no means of determining exactly the amount of alcohol used in the arts which would be exempt from taxation under the bill Estimates vary from $1,000,000 to $18,000 000 Much of the alcohol produced by the alcohol trust is used in strengthening wines This cannot be methylated and will therefore remain subjected to taxation under the committee's bill

REPRESENTATIVE STAHLNECKER

The Charges Regarding the Marble Contract Are Not Sustained

WASHINGTON Sept 27—The investigation into the charges against Representative Stahlnecker was resumed today. Senator Voorhees was sworn and said that Stahlnecker never made any corrupt proposition to him about the marble question The witness had never seen Stahlnecker present at a meeting of the joint library committee. He regarded Smithmeyer as a highly competent architect and honorable man Justice Lamar was sworn as the next witness By virtue of his office he was for nearly four years chairman of the library committee Stahlnecker recommended the choice of marble from his district or the library building He did not want it used unless it stood the proper test He did not think there was any improper motive on his part, but an undue zeal in presenting the case After some further testimony the committee resolved to report to the house that it had found the charges against Representative Stahlnecker were unsustained

THE SUBJECT OF TRUSTS.

The House Judiciary Committee Concludes That It is a Difficult One.

WASHINGTON, Sept 27—The house judiciary committee to-day considered the subject of trusts A number of bills concerning trusts were before the committee. Chairman Culberson was anxious to secure a favorable report upon his own bill but the other measures also had advocates, and as the discussion ran on the complexity of the problem began to appear, with the result of convincing the members that the subject will require very nice treatment before a measure can be framed that will avoid constitutional and other objections and yet be of avail in checking the operation of the trusts

Pensions and Postoffices.

WASHINGTON, Sept 27—A pension has been granted (increased) to John E Smith, Albina.

Robert E Blair has been appointed postmaster at Long Creek Grant county, Or., and Samuel T Jones at Asotin, W T. The postoffice at Highland, Tillamook county, Or, has been discontinued

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate James A More of Nevada to be U S marshal for the district of Nevada To be judges of probate courts in the territory of Utah James A Mellville Millard county, J R Wilkin, Beaver county R W Cross Weber county

A Very Proper Determination.

WASHINGTON Sept 27—The house judiciary committee determined to lay on the table the resolutions of the San Francisco anti Chinese mass meeting asking for the impeachment of Justices Sawyer and Sabin in connection with their ruling on the Chinese cases.

Three Acts Approved.

WASHINGTON Sept 27—The president has approved the joint resolution appropriating $50,000 to suppress infection in interstate commerce the act to continue the provisions of the existing laws of the government, and the act amending the river and harbor bill.

House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON Sept. 27—The house adopted the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill

The morning hour expired without action of interest Adjourned

The Charges Unsustained.

WASHINGTON Sept. 27.—The committee investigating the charges against Stahlnecker resolved unanimously to report to the house that it found the charges unsustained.

Justice Matthews Much Better

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Justice Matthews of the supreme court is better well last night, and is reported decidedly better this morning.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

Mugwumps Organizing for the Purpose of Defeating Hill.

ONE WAY TO MAKE A LARGE SUM

Delegations Continue to Call on Gen Harrison—The Electoral Vote—Thurman's House Was Appropriately Decorated

NEW YORK Sept 27—The *Post* says this evening that all the opponents of Gov Hill who favor the election of Cleveland are now thoroughly organized and that the work of opposing Hill's re-election has been undertaken by a committee The *Post* says that 40 100 persons have returned answers that they will oppose Hill while favoring Cleveland A special sealed duct pamphlet has been prepared in which the governor's whole connection with the aqueduct is set forth including the scheme which was carried out when the commission was reorganized The matter of checks is elaborated upon and actions set forth in extracts from the testimony before the Bassett committee In all at least 2 000 000 anti Hill documents will be distributed

THE THREE CORNERED MAYORALTY FIGHT

NEW YORK Sept. 27—The *Sun* (dem) reports this evening that the national democratic committee is alarmed at the faction fight over the mayoralty and has determined to use its influence to bring about a union on democratic mayoralty ticket A meeting of the committee was held this morning for this purpose Barnum of the executive committee this afternoon said in an interview that the national committee must handle the mayoralty tangle carefully

"The national committee" he said is certainly very much opposed to a three-cornered fight for mayor but we cannot control Tammany Hall's actions nor those of the County Democracy If we assume to dictate we would be probably sat upon very soon However the national committee can express opinion and make suggestions

NO INSPECTORS FOR THE LABOR PARTY

NEW YORK Sept 27—The labor party will probably be deprived of election inspectors in his city at the coming election The corporation counsel has given an opinion denying their claims

HOW TO RAISE $2000.

By Proving That Harrison Said "A Dollar a Day is Enough for Workingmen."

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept 27—In fulfillment of an editorial challenge published in this morning's *Journal* Harry Snow, one of the proprietors of that paper tendered to Hon Wm. English democratic candidate for the vice presidency in 1880 a certified check for $2000 with instructions to pay it over to any party or parties who shall establish in a judicially conducted examination that Gen Harrison, during the railroad strike of 1877 or at any other time said that one dollar a day is enough for any workingman by the terms of to-day's challenge the matter shall be submitted to Hon N D Taylor, democrat, judge of the supreme court of Marion county and under his direction under the rules and procedure of the court evidence shall be submitted to a jury of twelve democratic freeholders of Marion county

Mr English declined to act as custodian in the matter. The *Journal* people state that the money will be tendered to Hon Joseph F McDonald as custodian on his return to the city to-morrow

HARRISON'S RECEPTIONS

The General Endures the Strain of the Campaign Very Well

INDIANAPOLIS Sept. 27—Gen Harrison received delegations to-day from Fountain county Indiana and Xenia Ohio Harrison continues in excellent health notwithstanding the great tax upon his vitality in daily shaking hands with several thousand people

Delegations came from Hancock and Allen counties and numbered several hundred They brought six bands with them Fifty Tippecanoe veterans accompanied the delegations, also one hundred uniformed members of the Harrison and Morton battalion of Linn Gen. Harrison mounted a platform in University park amid hearty cheers He was looking refreshed and spoke with his accustomed vigor touching upon wages tariff and pauper labor

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Attention Called to Discrepancies in the Laws as They at Present Stand.

BOSTON Sept 27—The department of state of Massachusetts has written to Senator Hoar calling attention to the following discrepancies in the electoral college laws The United States statutes provide that a messenger from the electoral colleges in the various states shall deliver their copies of their college's vote to the president of the senate before the first Wednesday in January The colleges have met heretofore on the first Monday in December, but the law passed by congress in 1887 changed the time of meeting to the second Monday in January while the provision regarding the delivery of the vote was left unaltered. The question will have to be settled by the authorities at Washington.

THURMAN'S DENIAL.

A Declaration That His House Was Decorated During the G. A. R. Reunion.

COLUMBUS, Sept. 27—A letter has been received by Hon A G Thurman from M D Smith of Farwell, in which the writer charges on statements made by returning veterans that Mr. Thurman's house was not decorated with the stars and stripes during the G A R reunion. Mr. Smith asks for the facts in the case The reply was furnished by A W Thurman, son of the vice presidential candidate in which the statement is branded as absolutely false

Gen. Harrison's Contributions.

NEW YORK Sept 27.—Gen. Harrison has sent a cash contribution to the republican national committee it is understood, $750 The check was sent made payable to the order of Col W Dudley, and after passing through a New York city bank has been presented for payment to Bateman & Co, this city

The Senate Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON Sept. 27—The senate committee on finance continued its reading of the tariff bill for an hour to day It has now progressed to page 135 (the first eighty seven pages being the Mills bill) A meeting is called for to morrow, at which the reading will probably be concluded

Will Appoint a Receiver.

ST LOUIS Sept. 27—Judge Brewer of the United States circuit court has decided to appoint a receiver for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad

Sales of Grapes.

CHICAGO Sept 27—Montgomery & Co sold two cars of Muscat grapes at $1 35@3 05, Tokay $1 00@2 25 and Emperor at $2 65@3 00.

A White Lead Trust.

NEW YORK Sept 27—The *Times* announces the formation of a white lead trust and an advance of $15 to $25 in the price per ton.

Flying a Yellow Flag.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass, Sept. 27—A bark-rigged English war ship arrived at noon She has a yellow flag flying at her forehead

Frenchmen can properly be called' Knights of the table." They are good judges of all its refinements and delicacies. In order to stimulate the appetite and keep the digestive organs in good order they give pre-eminence to Angostura Bitters. When you try them, be sure it is the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THE SOUTHERN SCOURGE.

Reports from Various Sections of Alabama --Refugees Who Did Not Escape.

NASHVILLE Sept 27—The *American's* Decatur Alabama special says Only one new case of yellow fever was reported this morning but since then two well-developed cases and one suspicious case all colored, have appeared One death has occurred J R Hurt has a malignant case of yellow fever at Huntsville forty miles below here. James Howard a refugee from Decatur is reported sick at Madison station twenty five miles east of here on the Memphis & Charleston road and it is reported as a suspicious case of yellow fever

THE SITUATION AT JACKSONVILLE.

JACKSONVILLE Sept. 27—This is a lovely autumn day There has been no special change in the situation since last night. Fever has broken out in Sanderson, the next station west of McClenny on the Florida Railway & Navigation road F J Pons, democratic nominee for state treasurer and his entire family have the disease Thirty-six new cases have been reported this morning and three deaths

To-day there are comparatively few inhabited houses in which there were not sick or convalescents There are 131 cases reported, 40 white and 91 colored people, deaths, 8 The general distress among the poor is daily increasing Within another week probably 20 000 persons—nine tenths colored will have to be fed by the band of charity The hope of getting shelter for any considerable number at the camp of the refugees is abandoned

A special from Gainesville says One new case of yellow fever here developed to-day

A special from McClenney reports three cases of fever at Sanderson nine miles west of that place

AT DECATUR.

DECATUR Ala Sept 27—There has been one death with no new cases, since noon Suspicious cases at Hanceville, Hartselle and Madison are all Decatur refugees

State Health Officer Cochran says "I desire to say through the Associated Press, that in my deliberate judgment all the town and county quarantines in Northern Alabama along the Louisville & Nashville railroad and Memphis & Charleston railroad, may be safely removed

DECATUR IN NEED OF FOOD.

WASHINGTON, Sept 27—Gen Joseph Wheeler to day received dispatches from the mayor of Decatur stating that the people of the town are in a distressed condition, and greatly in need of food money and contributions Upon receipt of the dispatch, Gen. Wheeler had six thousand pounds rations forwarded to Decatur

NO NEW CASES AT JACKSON.

MEMPHIS Sept. 27—A special from Jackson Mississippi says No new cases are reported since Sunday last. Lee died this morning making the fifth death of fourteen cases reported since the breaking out of the fever

TRAFFIC TO BE RESUMED

MEMPHIS Sept 27—The conference committee of business men and health authorities recommend the removal of the non intercourse restrictions and that traffic be allowed to resume at once under inspection.

FOR THE YELLOW FEVER SUFFERERS

PHOENIX A T Sept 27—A twenty five cent subscription fund for the yellow fever sufferers which was started here yesterday, has grown rapidly It will probably reach $1000 by next Monday

A REFUGEE TAKEN DOWN

NASHVILLE Sept 27—The *American's* Huntsville, Alabama special says W O, Summers a refugee from Decatur, was taken down with yellow fever last night.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Louisville Races.

LOUISVILLE Sept 27—To-day's races were for the benefit of the yellow fever sufferers. About 3500 people were present

First race nine-sixteenth of a mile—Sunlight won, Leola second, Santa Cruz third; time 56

Second race six furlongs—Kirmesse won, Finality second Everett third, time, 1 16¼.

Third race seven furlongs—Roll'Or won, Doubt second, Charles Reed third; time, 1 30

Fourth race one half mile—Castaway won, Irish Dan second, Select Knight third, time, 49¾

Fifth race, nine furlongs—Catalpa won, Derochment second John Daly third, time, 1 58.

Racing at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA Sept. 27—Following are the results of to-day's driving course association races

2 33 class unfinished yesterday—Cleon won, Edith second, B B Custer third, Sleepy Chief fourth, best time, 2 25¾

2 25 class (pacers) unfinished yesterday—Bessemer won Onien D second, Jessie H third Sir Arey fourth, best time, 2 19½.

2 18 class—Gean Smith won Spofford second Kitfoot third, Kit Curry fourth, best time 2 20¼

Special purse of $2500—Gay won, Rosalind Wilkes second best time, 2 16¼

2 30 class pacing (unfinished)—Wm won first heat, Edwin second and third heats and Joe Jefferson fourth, best time, 2 24¾

Brooklyn Jockey Club.

NEW YORK Sept. 27—Brooklyn Jockey Club results

Mile and five-eighths of a mile—Britannia won Climax second, Bess third; time, 1 03¾

Second race one and one-eighth miles—Orifiamme won Favor second, Ovid third; time 1 50½

Third race, three-fourths of a mile, Salvator won Senorita second, Madstone third; time, 1 17¾

Fourth race one and one-fourth miles—Kingstone won in 2 11¾ Firenzi being the only other starter

Fifth race one and one fourth miles—Prince Royal won in 2 17¾

Sixth race half-mile—Eaton won, Glory second Singlestone third time 51¾

Seventh race, one-half mile—Stroon won in 50¾ Ghiter second Hector third.

BASEBALL.

NEW YORK WILL WIN THE PENNANT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27—Capt. Anson of the Chicago baseball club, states that he is ready to admit that Chicago has no chance for anything better than second place at the end of the season, and that New York will almost certainly win the pennant He attributes this result to having inexperienced pitchers in the Chicago club

THE PITTSBURGS' LAST GAME.

PITTSBURG Sept 27—The Pittsburgs closed the championship season on the home grounds to-day by beating Indianapolis in a dull and uninteresting game Score, Pittsburg 3 Indianapolis 2 Batteries Staley and Miller for Pittsburg Healy and Daly for Indianapolis

THE GIANTS DEFEAT THE SENATORS.

NEW YORK Sept 27—The game between New York and Washington was a tiresome contest which was stopped by darkness at the end of the seventh inning The Giants won easily Score New York 3, Washington 0, Batteries, Crane and Brown, Arundel and Banning.

BOSTON TAKES TWO FROM PHILADELPHIA.

BOSTON, Sept. 27—The Bostons defeated the Philadelphias in two games to-day The first game was an exciting one and was won by Clarkson's splendid pitching The second game was decided in the first inning Score of the first game: Boston 4 Philadelphia 2. Batteries: Clarkson and Kelly, Sanders and Clements. Second game Boston 9 Philadelphia 4. Batteries: Madden and Tate, Buffinton and Clements

KANSAS CITY, Sept 27—Kansas City 1 Brooklyn 3.

ST LOUIS, Sept 27—St. Louis 8, Athletics 6.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 27—Cincinnati 6 Cleveland 5

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27—Baltimore 2, Louisville 1

Pullman reservations made for all points east via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 7 Washington street.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NORTHWESTERN NEWS

A Prominent Attorney of Seattle in Trouble.

AN EVENTFUL DAY FOR VANCOUVER.

Improvement in Spokane's Mail Service—Skamokawa Defeats Cath amet in the County Seat Contest—Varioloid at Salem

SEATTLE Sept 28—1 30 P M—This city or a portion of it has been in a state of suppressed excitement during the whole of this evening A rumor came here that John C H mes a prominent attorney of this city was to be arrested on a warrant from New York Assistant U S Attorney Shurtleff Marshal Hamilton and U S Commissioner Emery held a secret session of court at midnight, and Emery issued a warrant for Haines's arrest, on proof being presented of an indictment found by the court of the northern district of New York charging Haines and three citizens of Ogdensburg N Y with conspiracy for stealing opium of Gardner Jame from the custom house at Ogdensburg The warrant is returnable before Judge Allyn at Tacoma and Marshal Hamilton is now searching for Haines

This whole matter is particularly unfortunate for Haines who was recently chosen chairman of the territorial republican central committee He is one of the most prominent men in the territory and is a son of Elisha Haines a noted Illinois politician

FROM SEATTLE

Disasty us Gas Explosion—A Libel Suit Against the "Post-Intelligencer"

SEATTLE Sept 27—A terrific explosion occurred in the new Occidental hotel to-day For some time a strong odor of escaping gas has been detected and to-day the lock was found in a most vicious out way John Collins the proprietor of the house, began to investigate and contrary to the advice of the plumbers he struck a match with a result most surprising to every one within a block of the building It is a great wonder a number of people were not killed The explosion shattered the great plate glass windows in the building wrecked the plastering and lath from the walls and tore a large hole in the flooring of the second story The damage is in the neighborhood of $1000 Fire started at the time of the explosion but was quickly extinguished

Sheriff Cochran to day brought suit for $15 000 damages against the *Post Intelligencer* Publishing Company for printing an article alleging irregularity in making an arrest yesterday

Sheriff Gittespie of Spokane Falls arrived here at noon to-day and took young Rex Finch into custody The sheriff says that there is not much in the case of embezzlement as charged against the young man The only thing he blames him for is not seeing W I Turner personally and settling his accounts before leaving Spokane

SEATTLE, Sept 27—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day by the Puget Sound Cedar & Lumber Company The incorporators are well known mill men of the Sound Cyrus Walker F G Ames, Wm Renton J A Campbell Geo W Stetson and W C Stuart Capital stock $150 000

A movement is now on foot to organize in this city a Harrison and Morton club on the plan of the big flambeau clubs of the East.

VANCOUVER'S FETE DAY

The Ceremonies Attendant Upon the Opening and Naming of Stanley Park

VANCOUVER B C Sept 27—Vancouver was *en fete* to-day Business was suspended The city was gay with bunting and crowded with visitors who had come to participate in the festivities connected with the formal opening of the park Special excursions came from Victoria and other places

At 11 o clock a procession started from the city hall consisting of nearly 200 vehicles, while thousands of people flocked along the sidewalks The procession was headed by the city band and included the fire department mayor and aldermen the mayor of Victoria Hon John Robson provincial secretary, and other officials and leading men of the province. It took its way through the principa streets of the west end of the city to a point in the park at the narrows where a platform had been erected

Mayor Oppenheimer then delivered an address shortly recounting the history of the park an that Si. Donald A Smith, who is largely interested in Vancouver's prosperity, had been requested by him to name the park and read the correspondence which had passed on the subject between them and between Governor General Lord Stanley and Sir Donald who had proposed to give it the name of Stanley park, which his excellency was pleased to approve, and in a dispatch to Mayor Oppenheimer expressed his regret that circumstances did not permit him to pay a proposed visit to Vancouver this autumn.

At the moment of the mayor mentioning the name the park was to bear the union jack was hoisted, the band played the national anthem, and loud cheers went up from the great concourse.

After the ceremonies were concluded the people spent the afternoon picnicking and roaming through the glades and walks, while many drove round the road which skirts the park along the sea coast for eight miles.

The park covers over 1100 acres and commands lovely views of the sea and mountains, which it contains some of the finest timber on the continent.

To-night a grand ball in the opera house winds up the festivities. The weather is warm and balmy.

FROM SPOKANE FALLS

Improvements in the Mail Service—City Business of the Northern Pacific.

SPOKANE FALLS Sept. 27—E B Trenthon, chief inspector of the postal department with headquarters at Portland is in the city for the purpose of making necessary arrangements relative to the establishment of a free delivery system here On the 8th of October the mail service will be extended from this city to Genesee on the Spokane & Palouse road Postal clerks will be placed in charge of the routes This will be a great advantage to the city as well as to the residents of the Palouse and Clearwater districts Heretofore all registered mail for Lewiston and all points in Oregon was sent on the Northern Pacific by way of Tacoma and Port and and thence to the points designated. A tri weekly stage carrying mail from Colton to Lewiston will be discontinued and a new stage route will be established from Genesee to Lewiston and surrounding districts This change will place all mail matter along the line of the routs at its destination the same day it leaves Spokane

The gross receipts of the Northern Pacific company last year from its railroad business were $16,000 000 Of this amount Spokane Falls contributed $1,200,000 The receipts of the company last month in this city were $125,000 Of this amount $30 000 was from ticket business This month (September) the receipts will probably reach $150 000. The ticket sale Tuesday, for instance, was $3000 which was not much more than $1000 over the average daily sales for this month, so that ticket sales will reach $60,000 at least for the current thirty days It is estimated that each car o freight that comes to this city averages $600 freight charges to the company With the advent of a new railroad rates will go down but business will increase proportionately

SALEM.

Supplementary Articles of Incorporation Filed—The Osborn Case.

SALEM Sept 27—Supplementary articles of incorporation were filed to-day in the office of the secretary of state by the Farmers' & Merchants' Insurance Company of Albany, Oregon, increasing the capital stock of the company from $300 000 to $500,000.

The latest phase in the interminable Osborn family case is the arrest Monday of Osborn with the intention of compelling him to keep the peace. This case will be argued to-morrow morning before Judge Shaw.

VARIOLOID.

A Well Developed Case Makes Its Appearance in the Capital City.

SALEM, Sept 27.—A well developed case of variloid has appeared in Salem The subject is a young man named Mulligan a bookagent. Mulligan went down to Albany last Monday morning and returned Monday evening to the Boehler lodging house on Ferry street.

brother and a young fellow named Wiman in the Pioneer Oil mill yard near the depot and complained that he was unwell The next day he was confined to his bed and physicians were called. They at first were uncertain of the nature of his malady but to-day unhesitatingly pronounced it variolod Fortunately Mulligan is in an isolated location and his physicians give assurance that there is no danger whatever of contagion spreading from his case His attack is a light one and there is no doubt of his ultimate recovery

CRIMINAL LIBEL.

The "Mercury" Man Furnish Cash Bonds at Salem and Come Home

SALEM Or Sept 27—H O Rosenfeld editor and A A Rosenthal, business manager of the Portland *Mercury* were released to day on a second charge of criminal libel, preferred by Dr A C Gilbert The doctor bases his second complaint on a small squib that appeared in the *Mercury* several weeks since reflecting on Mrs Gilber The defendants waived examination and were bound over in the sum of $250 each They furnished cash bonds on the first and second charges amounting in all to $1500 and returned to Portland on the afternoon train

COUNTY SEAT CONTEST.

Skamokawa Wins by Sixty Three Votes Over Cathlamet.

ASTORIA Sept. 27—The result of the election for the county seat of Wahkiakum county W T held last Saturday, is as follows

Cathlamet precinct—96 for Cathlamet, 2 for Skamokawa

Skamokawa—127 for Skamokawa

Brookfield—24 for Cathlamet, 1 for Skamokawa

Grays River—1 for Cathlamet, 53 for Skamokawa

Total—Cathlamet 120 Skamokawa 183.

The *Astorian's* Cathlamet correspondent says Deep River precinct, for some reason, did not vote At Cathlamet that this precinct would have voted solid for Cathlamet It being a populous precinct, the result might have been different had the people there voted

VICTORIA.

A Great Falling Off in the Season's Seal Catch New Signal Station

VICTORIA Sept 27—In total catch of the sealing fleet this season is 15 638 skins a deficiency from last year of 14 762 skins This is due to the fact of rough weather on the coast and the unsettled feeling in regard to Behring sea In value the catch this year is less than last by nearly $5 000

Mr Gosborne superintendent of the government telegraph has selected the western spur of Bonilla point as the site for a signal station to be established at the entrance to the straits Direct telegraph communication will be established with Victoria

The Methodist mission society has purchased property here and will establish a Chinese mission home and school on an active scale

THE ROSLYN MINES

A Compromise Effected and Work Will be Resumed—Buildings Needed in Ellensburg.

ELLENSBURG W T, Sept, 27—The North ern Pacific Coal Company entered into a compromise to-day with the Roslyn miners and the latter will resume work Monday morning at the old prices The company takes exclusive control of its own property without the interference hereafter of any committees Four hundred miners are in Roslyn now and others will be put to work.

Manager Buckley of the Northern Pacific purchased a corner lot this afternoon in this city and is arranging to put up five brick stores The demand for buildings is far greater than the supply,

News Items From Tacoma.

TACOMA W T, Sept 27—The steamer Messenger collided with the tug Rip Van Winkle this morning in the bay, a short distance from the wharf during a dense fog The Messenger was sounding her whistle, but the boats were within a few feet of each other before discovering each other, and too close to avert a collision The tug was not injured but the Messenger's house was wrecked and the guards stove in She continued on her way, however

Ah Sing, one of a number of Chinamen who have been confined in the penitentiary for a year past for being unlawfully in the United States, was before the court on a writ of habeas corpus to-day, and released evidence being produced showing that he was not guilty The Chinamen were convicted on the record of the United States commissioner of Seattle, which was introduced as prima facie evidence which could not be controverted

Capt J S Lombard of Portland general manager of the Portland Natural Ice Company, is in the city, and states that his company is enlarging its storage capacity, so as to be able to supply the demand here The company has four lots here on which it will erect an ice-house It is adding houses on Hood river to hold 6000 tons, and will build houses on Cleadlum to hold 3000 tons The company has already storage for 5000 tons in Albina, and a large storage capacity at Cascade lake, Idaho. Robert Belknap of New York, former treasurer of the Northern Pacific road, who is president of this company is expected here in November, when arrangements for extending the business will be decided upon.

Republican Rally at Sprague

SPRAGUE Sept. 27—There was a grand republican rally in this city to-night. There was a large torchlight procession at 7 o'clock followed by speaking at the opera house The meeting was addressed by Hon John B Allen, republican candidate for delegate to congress, John L Wilson of Spokane Falls and J W Metcalf of Sprague. It was the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting ever held in this city

Port Townsend Shipping

PORT TOWNSEND, W T, Sept 27—Entered—Stmrs Ferndale, from Nanaimo T J Potter, Victoria. Cleared—Barkentine Robert Sudden, for Townsville; Br bk Tyburnia, Sydney; stmrs Olympia, Victoria, Wilmington, San Francisco

Campaign Speaking at Medical Lake

CHENEY, W T, Sept. 27—John B Allen, republican candidate for delegate to congress, and John L Wilson of Spokane Falls spoke to a large assemblage at Medical Lake last evening.

The Swauk Mines

Thos Meagher who has been engaged in mining on the Swauk has cleaned up $1400 in nuggets of fine gold. Among the nuggets was one weighing $84. He has discovered a fine ledge, in connection with Mr Black, which is regarded by them as the long-sought mother lode They first discovered decomposed quartz, which showed from $2 to $4 in color to the pan. After going through this they struck what they regarded as the ledge This ledge is free milling and will assay about $30 to the ton The gold discovery is within twenty five miles of Ellensburg and is in sight of the railroad It is regarded as one of the most important discoveries ever made in Kittitas county.

A Canadian Paper Sizes Up the Issue.

The Peel Banner, Brompton, Ontario, Sept. 14.

Cleveland's and Harrison's letters of acceptances of the democratic and republican nominations for the presidency have been the absorbing topic with the states papers this past week Cleveland declares for free trade and Harrison for the maintenance of protection.

Where is That Surplus Now?

Detroit Tribune.

In the campaign of 1884 Mr. Hendricks did most of his talking on the surplus which he said was about $400,000,000 The democratic party has been in power three years and a half Where is that surplus now?

Democrats Present It.

New York World (Dem.).

It is a shame and a disgrace that congress has not passed the bill awarding a pension to the widow of Gen. Sheridan.

It Has Gone Glimmering.

Democratic organs are now declaring that trusts must go We recall one that seems to have already gone—"Public office is a public trust."

What It Means.

To the man or woman who has never been ill, the word "health" is meaningless, But to the one who has suffered and despaired, health appears in its priceless boon. To the thousands of unfortunate women who are suffering from some of the many forms of weakness or irregularities peculiar to their sex, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription holds forth the promise of a speedy restoration of this "priceless boon."

BUCKLEY'S "HEELERS."

They Make Outrageous Raids Upon the Republican Primaries.

SAVAGE FIGHTING AT THE POLLS

A Democratic Politician Invades the Rooms of the Republican Committee at Night and Uses a Pistol With Deadly Effect

SAN FRANCISCO Sept 27—Voting at the republican primary election began at noon to day in the 176 precincts in various parts of the city The necessary ballot boxes tally sheets etc were sent out from the registrar's office last evening so to day, when the appointed officers went to their respective precincts everything was in readiness for the election Police officers were detailed to each precinct In precincts where trouble was feared two officers were sent The precaution was necessary, as subsequent events showed The only regret is that policemen were not ordered to take their places earlier to protect the polls

Crowds of young men started in early going from place to place and asking for representation They claimed to be in various interests Some were republican buttons and one did not. Most however seemed to be followers of the democratic policeman known as 'Blind Boss' Buckley

A FIERCE FIGHT

The most astounding outrage committed took p ace about 8 o'clock at the corner of Harrison and Fremont streets At that time a crowd of toughs numbering about 150 appeared before the polling place and demanded recognition as republicans The precinct judge recognized most of the crowd as democrats, and refused to comply and the ruffians immediately began preparations to force an entrance to the place They made a break into a private residence in which the polls were located and tried to break down the door but were driven out by a policeman While he was clearing the house the heelers were trying to batter the window in in front of the ballot box, which was heavily barricaded The police made a charge for that part of the crowd and while dislodging them the other portion again took possession of the hallway and smashed in the panels of the door leading to the polling place

Houston precinct judge, was armed with a pistol, and when the door was partly broken open he took a position on the opposite side of the room and threatened to kill the first man that entered As the door was forced in, Houston seized the ballot-box and ran out at another door into the street closely followed by the toughs As he went down the steps he tripped and fell and before he could arise the crowd was upon him and so beat him brutally about the face and head while he was down upon the street and finally got the ballot box away from Houston

While being punished by his assailants Houston drew his revolver and tried to use it but the cartridge snapped The Buckleyites then went in quest of other victims

Later the police found the ballot box in a cellar, and returned it to the polling place, to which Houston returned in the course of an hour

OTHER OUTRAGES

The poll on the corner of Natoma and Main streets which was captured by a crowd of Buckley's flatters this forenoon by cutting down the front of the polling place changed hands at 6 o'clock this afternoon At that hour a squad of six policemen went to the place and demanded the credentials of the Buckley lambs who held the fort They could not produce them and the police took them by the seat of the pantaloons and the nape of the neck and threw them from the place bodily The ballot box was restored to its place, and the election officers were reinstated after a great deal of muscular exertion by the police who were opposed by a crowd of disreputable looking men

A gang of roughs broke into the polling place on the corner of Main and Mission streets, and threw the judges and inspectors out on the sidewalk The ballot box was next thrown out and the roughs substituted a box of their own which was stuffed to the top with opposition tickets They held the polls till Sergeant Nash and a posse arrived from the old city hall and drove them away

About fifteen minutes later the same gang made a descent upon the polls at the corner of Sacramento and Davis streets and stole the ballot box

A PORTLAND BOY HURT

William Harrington and Stephen Neall, with about 200 toughs made an attack on the polls at Bush and Battery streets The box was in the basement of the building, approached by a narrow flight of stairs The toughs ran down the steps and attempted to get possession of the box, when Inspector Denchy drew his revolver and fired three shots over the heads of the assailants This so scared the toughs that they tumbled over each other in order to get out of the way Challenger R Caples, son of Judge Caples of Portland, was cut.

About 200 toughs are parading the streets and are visiting the polling places

THE DAY ENDS IN A TRAGEDY

A Democratic Rounder Uses His Pistol With Deadly Effect.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—In the rooms of the republican county committee on Kearny street, after the polls of the primary election held to-day had been closed, and the committee had begun counting the votes, W J Harrington, an employe in the license collector's office, entered the rooms and entered a protest against the returns from the twenty ninth assembly district. Some loud talk ensued, and several persons cried out Shut up"

Harrington drew a revolver and turned to Martin J Kelly, fire commissioner, and began abusing him Kelly then struck at Harrington with a small cane which he held in his hand Harrington then fired into the crowd which rushed on to him and trampled him under foot, injuring him severely Several shots were then fired in quick succession and as far as can be ascertained three men were shot David Donohue received a bullet just over the heart, and died in about an hour Donohue stated on his death bed that he was certain Harrington fired the fatal shot A Christianson was shot in the breast and will probably die M J Kelly also received two wounds, one in the breast and the other in the foot, not fatal

Harrington's pistol was picked up empty, and it is thought he fired three shots He was arrested and charged with murder Two charges of assault to murder were also entered against him Harrington is well known and belongs to the opposite political party from those regularly voting to-day

STATEMENT OF AN EYE WITNESS.

A reporter who was an eye-witness to the shooting said: 'David Donohue, who is fireman of engine No. 11, came to the rooms of the county commissioner with returns from the polls of the Fourth precinct of the Twenty-ninth district. After he had put the ballotbox on the table Harrington came in He seemed very much excited and walked up to the tables. He claimed the box had been stuffed and protested against it. Four or five fellows approached him, and before a shot was fired Martin Kelly said: 'Come, we don't want any trouble here,' and struck Harrington over the head or shoulder with his cane There were about twenty people in the room at the time, but after the blow was struck there were only six left. As soon as Harrington was struck he pulled a gun and aimed it at Kelly and fired Kelly fell to the floor. Revolvers were drawn in every direction, and Harrington pulled the trigger of his pistol again This time the bullet struck Donohue, who was alongside of Kelly. I dropped to the floor, and so did Christianson. A third shot was then fired, apparently from behind, and struck Harrington in the neck. Christiansen and I were crawling on the floor, trying to get out of the way. But as I had got my arms around his waist, he looked up to see the row, and the fourth shot struck him near the stomach I don't know who fired the last shot, but Harrington certainly killed one man and wounded Kelly."

AN ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS.

"This Was Not a Conflict Between Republicans."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—The republican county committee to-night issued an address to the citizens of San Francisco, in which, after reciting the fact that the committee elected the assistants first cast [illegible] the polls, and while the [illegible] the polls, and while the [illegible] the polls, and while the

EIGN DISPATCHES.

arck Will Prosecute the Publishers of the Diary.

USE IT IS NOT GENUINE

ry for King Malietoa—The Skeleton of a American Artist Found at the Foot of a Pr

Sept 27—The [illegible] to Prince Bismarck He does not consider the diary in the form in which it came to the crown prince [illegible] did not discuss the question with the crown prince with the more intimate questions of our relations with the German federal It seems as if the diary or at any rate their interpretation, were the work of one person crown prince and another The letting the accuracy, especially in all probable is chronological error made in referring to the discussion between myself and the crown prince [illegible] occurred on September 3 at Dondberg, assertion in the diary that own prince entertained the idea of force against our federal allies and the treaties, is calumny against parted sovereign Just as little in accordance with the facts is what she says concerning my attitude, the imperial question in the crown prince doubted whether federation would have been possible even as useful in 1866 The declaration that the people's indignity was always felt by me with indifference This was the case with the crown prince I consider a false move on the part of the and begged the crown prince to let question rest, at any rate during The crown prince could never that impression nor entered that at in this diary I pursued the question of the war In view of these facts I consider the diary published in the Kunschau genuine Therefore I his majesty to empower me to inthe minister of justice to order a publication"

THE EMPEROR CONSENTS

Sept. 27—It is officially announced March has obtained the consent of William to prosecute the publishthe Deutsche Rundschau for revealing facts in publishing abstracts from the late Emperor Frederick

TORY FOR KING MALIETOA.

f Tamasese's Army Led by German Officers

AND Sept 27—Advices from Samoa partisans of the deposed King have had an engagement with the King Tamasese and the latter's were defeated Kam, Tamasese's under command of German officers.

HE FOOT OF A PRECIPICE.

y of the Skeleton of a Missing American Artist

, Sept. 27—The skeleton of an artist has been found at the foot pice in the Tyrol It is supposed he is gathering edelweiss. He had ing for several weeks

Columbia Calls for Reprisal.

, Sept. 27—British Columbia fishagitating a movement to induce tion government to put a stop to achment of American fishermen ee mile limit that province This regarded as the outcome of the ttling the Behring sea question are inter- Pacific coast fishermen are inter-

peror William at Stuttgart.

rt Sept. 27—The city was brilluminated to-night in honor or William, who arrived here ening His majesty was the railway station by nd royal prince see The crowds the route to the castle greeted the with acclamations

cessful Move by the Rebels.

Sept 27—Last evening the rebels er of darkness succeeded in en at a point 500 yards to the right t of the water forts. A reconnoissance disclosed the fact that their positions strongly defended with guns, and the are in danger

ers Between Canada and Japan.

Sept. 27—The postmaster general ized the comptroller of the postal enter into negotiations with Japan blishment of a money order conr the direct exchange of international orders between Canada and

nt-Official Hint to France.

Sept. 27—The *North German Gazette* and the Berlin *Post* semi official hint to France to conclusion of the inquiry into the the porter of the German embassy in Paris.

rent Strike Threatened.

Sept. 27—At a conference at , at which 25 000 miners were it was decided to strike October a demand for a general advance nt. wages is acceded to

e of a Military Outbreak.

Sept. 27—Owing to fears of a mile precautionary measures have in the barracks at Saragossa, other places.

rmarket Handicap Race.

Sept. 27—At the Newmarket first meeting the Newmarket October as won by Wiseman

e Explosion of Dynamite.

Sept 27—Eighty cases of dynaded on a wharf at Carthagena, ch damage.

a Flourishing Bank.

ept. 27—Michael Davitt's woolen as declared a dividend of seven

THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

ly was Cured by an Advertising Doctor.

Reason Why They Should Not Adjudged Impostors—Free reatment Continued.

tably the rule that among adver-, one out of a hundred performs real relief he advertises to, and e few who cure Drs Darrin lead Their testimonials alone to bear witness to the foregoing d it is doubtful whether among l of a wertising doctors in the re is a single one who has met minent success as those above the following testimonial will lady referred to is well known d can be relied on

—For many years I have been a most excruciating pains in my days and nights of intense m which there seemed but little prostrating my whole system. have been troubled with catarrh, nt and deafness for thirty-one hump in my side, thought by n ovarian tumor. It gave me Having tried many remedies ess, I concluded to see what Darrin's electro-magnetic treatsed. I put myself under their my great joy and satisfaction I and now enjoying the priceless th and hearing. My child was an aggravated disease, as well y neighbors. Refer anyone to ws, Lewis county W T

MRS. A. BANISTER.

arrin are located at 235 First r Main, Portland, and Seine a Walla, W T Office hours ally, evening, 7 to 8, Sundays, curable chronic and private rh and deafness are confidenccessfully treated. Most cases ome treatment after a visit to office. All communications ential. Consultation free The free from 3 to 10 A. M. daily. the soldiers' stay in Portland is

BEYOND THE WILLAMETTE.

A Man Thrown Out of a Wagon and Seriously Injured.

East Portland School Affairs—Stump Blown Through a House—To Scoop in the Cows—Special Meeting—Personal

Yesterday forenoon about 10 o'clock Mr Granthan a member of the grand jury and who lives about six miles out on the Powell valley road was driving in town when he met with an accident at Seventh and U streets which nearly cost him his life He was driving along the street when the harness became disarranged and the horse commenced kicking and plunging Mr Granthan was thrown out on the gravel road and terribly bruised about the head He received an elliptical cut three inches long on the side of his head and another on the back of his head When he was pitched out it seemed the man must be killed as he appeared to be underneath the horse's feet It is not known whether the cut on his head was caused by his head striking the road or by a blow from the horse's foot but from the appearance of the wound it was thought he was kicked on the head As soon as possible the injured man was removed to Logan drugstore on Fifth and U where his wounds were dressed by Dr Ishan It was found that while he had received some bad bruises and ugly cuts he was not seriously hurt

After Mr Granthan was thrown out some men rushed in and catching the horse, prevented his doing further damage

SCHOOL MATTERS

In the North Central there were four rooms finished last year and these were found sufficient to accommodate all who attended without being crowded But already the rooms and facilities in that building are being taxed There are close to 200 pupils in that building which is very largely in excess of the number that attended last year in the North Central Two rooms in that building remain unfinished and it is expected one or both will have to be fitted up for use

It will be seen that the new buildings were put up none too soon and there are not a few who entertain the opinion that it would have been better to have retained and not sold, the school block on J street. In a few years more ground will be required, and it cannot be had cheaply One thing in connection with the buildings that were put up is that they were arranged so that their capacity could be about doubled The Central stands on two blocks, and another large building could be built there if necessary Also Stephens' and the North Central buildings can both be enlarged when needed The present condition is sufficient answer to those who thought the district was in too much of a hurry about building

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR

Judge B F Dennison of Vancouver who will address the republican club Saturday night was circulating around yesterday The judge thinks the prospects for republican success in Washington territory is good He thinks it would be a bad idea to send a democratic delegate to congress, especially as Harrison will be the next president

PAID IN WATERMELONS

Yesterday some man opened a watermelon depot in this city and was receiving a great many in wagons from the depot He employed five or six boys to help unload the melons and take them into the store agreeing to give each one a melon when the job was finished When pay time came he found he had about every boy in town employed, and after he had given out sixteen melons he concluded to call a halt and stopped payments shortly after boys could be seen everywhere investing melons They all looked rather melon choily

LOOKOUT FOR YOUR COWS

People who have cows in McMillen's addition have been in the habit of turning them out and allowing them to run at large all night. But the poundmaster has "caught on" and organized a plan by which he will scoop in all the cows in McMillen's addition found at large some dark night He does not rate on what night he will commence but it will be some time next week

BLOWN THROUGH A HOUSE

Men were engaged yesterday in blasting out stumps in Shaver's grounds in McMillen's addition and while thus engaged a large piece of stump was blown through the side of a new house that stood three blocks away As the fragment came crashing into the house, it just missed a small child It seems incredible that a fragment should have been hurled such a distance It would seem to indicate that a pretty big charge was used

SPECIAL MEETING

All members of the Y M C A and all interested in the work of the association are invited to attend a meeting to be held in the hall to-morrow night The subject of the meeting is to arrange plans for this winter's work

PERSONAL.

Miss Florence Bottsford of East Portland has accepted the position as teacher at Beaver Creek

Capt. H Van Auken of the stark street ferry has returned to his post after three weeks' recreation near Mount Hood His family accompanied him

Mrs John E Wood who has been visiting for about two months at her old home in Providence R I, has returned home She is much improved in health

NOTES

Secure your rooms and board at Mrs Lesther's Harrington block corner of Fourth and G Good home cooking By the day week or month

ABOUT THE JAPANESE

They Are a Much More Desirable Class of People Than the Chinese

One of the Japanese sailors who deserted from Mr William Dunbar's vessel the Kitty, is now employed as a porter in his store Another one went over to the Sound picking hops, and was last heard of making for the Yakima country in company with a band of Indians. Speaking of the Japs, a gentleman familiar with both China and Japan, said

"If the president signs the exclusion bill it is probable that we shall see quite a number of Japanese coming over here A great many of them are going to the Sandwich islands, and some are coming to Victoria Several Japanese with their wives, are in Victoria, the women working as house servants and their husbands as porters in stores

"They are in some respects superior to the Chinese, and they adopt American manners and ideas more readily They are industrious and faithful workers There are some 130,000,000 of them in Japan so that there are plenty to spare for all the Pacific coast. Wages are a little better in Japan than in China. In the latter place servants work for from $5 to $6 per month, boarding themselves, while in Japan you have to pay $7

The Japanese government has always opposed the idea of the people emigrating and if any were allowed to leave, bonds must be given that they would be sent back But Japan has adopted many modern ideas and there will probably be a change in this respect, and it is not unlikely that there will be many Japs here within a few years"

SORROWS OF A WOOD-CONSUMER

It Costs More Now Than Ever to Have It Sawed, Split and Carried In.

"It costs something to lay in a winter's supply of firewood nowadays," said a householder to a reporter yesterday

"I suppose so," was the reply "in fact I cannot recall the time when it did not cost more or less"

"But it costs more now than it used to A few years ago a Chinaman would cut and carry in a cord of fir wood for six bits Now I have to pay the steam saw four bits per cord for sawing the wood, and the Chinaman six bits a cord for carrying it in"

"That is all right. You see the country is benefited by keeping out the Chinese"

"I don't see exactly how. It appears to me that the Chinese here are benefited the most. They get as much for carrying in the wood as they used to for sawing and carrying both, and I have to pay two prices for getting my work done. It is the same in everything. Chinese servants, railroad laborers cannery employes, hop pickers, and who ever they are employed get about double the wages they used to"

"Why don't you employ white labor to carry in your wood?"

"I'd like to know where I could find it There is only one white man in the business that I know of and he has been at it for the past twenty years Of all the fellows who undertook wood cutting at the time of the anti Chinese excitement not one is to be seen and not one white man can be found to carry in wood at any price that we can afford to pay"

It does seem rather hard but I don't know what you are going to do about it When the president signs the exclusion bill wages will be higher than now for Chinese

LANE COUNTY FAIR.

Opening Day as Usual, One of Preparation—Everything Promises Well for a Successful Week

FAIR GROUNDS, Sept 26

The sixth annual fair of the Lane County Agricultural Society opened at this place today with every indication for a most successful session The weather is fine and bids fair to continue so throughout the week.

Much interest is shown by the townspeople and the farmers generally throughout the county Many of the latter are in town with wagons loaded with big pumpkins and potatoes great ears of corn, huge apples, or something else in the vegetable or fruit line which shows the wonderful fertility of Lane county's soil and which are destined to be prominently displayed in the pavilion the pride of the owner and the surprise of all beholders

There are also many strangers in town and the hotels are all full But few campers are noticed however the majority of the country people preferring to return home at night

The display at the pavilion is not complete as yet but those interested are working hard to get things in place and by to-morrow all will be in readiness

There is already a fine display of grains and grasses vegetables, fruits, etc and in the "annex wing of the pavilion with these are shown some beautiful house plants

The ladies department is rapidly being filled with specimens of fine needle-work, pain ings and fancy work of all kinds, while the long rows of canned fruits, preserves and jellies show that Lane county housewives do not neglect household duties for the finer arts

One or two stands of canes are seen and, of course, individuals ready to pay five cents for throwing a ring at them are present

Quite stalls soda water counters and all the various booths which are usually erected at fairs time have been put up and all will be occupied to-morrow

At the stockyard, as at the pavilion, entries have not all been made and many of the stalls have been taken which are not yet occupied Some fine cattle, however, are already on the ground and to-morrow morning will see more stock brought in, and the final arrangements completed, both here and at the pavilion

EUGENE CITY Sept. 27

Entries were completed to day The display in the pavilion is good, and the largest number of fine horses and cattle ever brought together in the county is now here The race yesterday was a three-quarter mile dash between Bingo by Hayes, and Peppoose by Bailey, won by Bingo in 1 20¼ The races to-day were

One half mile dash between Harry by Chas. Hadley and Sadie C by R Hayes, won by Harry in 54 seconds

Second race one half mile trot best two in three between Bellfounder by Harris, and Cayuse by Waters, first heat, dead even, time 1 40 second heat, Cayuse won time 1 45, third heat Cayuse won time 1 35

The attendance has not yet come up to former years as our farmers and hop-growers are not yet through with their season's work It is expected that Friday and Saturday will, however show a larger turnout

The display in grain fruits and vegetables is equal to that of the state fair, and would be a credit to any county or any state in the Union

THE MARKED INCREASE IN INSANITY

Largely Due to Foreign Pauper Immigration—Necessity of Some Remedy

Dr Harry Lane superintendent of the asylum for the insane, was in the city yesterday He reports 509 patients in the asylum and more coming down on the rise" He could not imagine for some time how it was that so many foreigners kept coming in, but has at last discovered that many of the persons were insane or very near it before they came to this country In short, he has come to the conclusion that foreign countries are really shipping their paupers and criminals and citizens of unsound mind to this country

Mr D F Thompson, who was standing by said he could testify to this being a fact He knew it was done in Italy and Great Britain and in other European countries

Why," said he "last winter in Rome I fell in with a wealthy Englishman and we traveled together for some time and talked about many subjects He told me that he had an estate of several thousand acres in Ireland, and there was an almshouse on it He could get no rent from his tenants and he had finally made them an offer to ship the whole of them, almshouse occupants and all, to America paying all their expenses and giving every one of them a sovereign when landed in America But this lot would not accept the offer

Mr Thompson and Dr Lane differ in politics but they agreed on this point—that something must be done to prevent paupers and criminals and insane persons being poured into this country Dr Lane says they have one asylum full in California and are about to dig another, and if things keep on at the present rate Oregon will soon need more accommodations

He utilizes the labor of his patients to some extent and has had the biggest vegetable garden in Oregon this year, and will have 8000 bushels of potatoes He is desirous that the state should provide more land around the asylum There are a number of irregular shaped pieces scattered about, but they cannot be utilized as well as if the land were in a compact body

THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

The Opening Ceremonies to be Held in the College Building Next Thursday Evening

Both the medical and pharmaceutical department of the Portland College of Pharmacy open next week, Tuesday, October 2 The opening ceremonies will take place at the college building at 7 30 o'clock in the evening of that day

The opening address will be delivered by Dr C H Hall, while short speeches will also be made by the president and different members of the board of trustees All the lectures in the college of pharmacy will be given on evenings

The following is the schedule of lectures to be given in the college of pharmacy Prof Sumner chemistry, Monday at 7 P M; Prof Carll materia medica Monday at 8 P M Prof Henderson botany, Wednesday, 8 P M Prof Lane, pharmacy, Wednesday, 7 P M Prof Kell, microscopy, Friday, 7 P M

The students of the college of pharmacy are at liberty to attend the lectures on materia medica and chemistry in the medical department free of charge The school of medicine and pharmacy both continue for six months

At the opening exercises next Tuesday evening the public is cordially invited to attend There will be music and other features that will make the entertainment interesting to all present.

GEN. PHILIP KEARNEY.

ROSEBURG, Sept. 26 1888

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In an editorial of the 25th on Gen Phil Kearney you say that after the Mexican war he commanded an expedition against the Indians on the Columbia river

On the 29th of May, 1851, Gen Kearney, then brevet-major of the First dragoons, left Fort Vancouver with a squadron of the First dragoons for Benicia barracks, California. On his arrival at the Umpqua canyon in Douglas county, upon the request of the few settlers in that section, he made a very brilliant campaign against the Rogue river Indians, in which Capt. Stuart was killed. I have the official copy of his report from the adjutant general's office at Washington, which will form a portion of the history of Southern Oregon Maj Kearney made no campaign against the Columbia river Indians. L F MOSHER

RIVER AND PORT CHARGES.

PORTLAND Sept 27

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Regarding the matter of reducing port expenses wherein excessive pilotage, towage, lighterage and stevedorage are the guilty co-respondents, it seems to me there should be a general overhauling of all of them, and where legislation will be of avail to cut out unjust imposition its aid should be immediately invoked It seems by the report of President Macleay of the board of trade not one hundred ships entered and left the Columbia river in the last cereal year, grain laden Three efficient pilots on a salary of $1500 each per annum would be sufficient to attend to such requirement whereas there are at least a dozen scrambling for a livelihood In other words $4 is ample pay for piloting of a ship to and from Astoria and anything in excess of it is unnecessary in position The present law which requires a pilot on board the ship and the tug is ridiculous folly a useless tax and should be corrected without ado in the next legislative session

If our commerce will only fairly reimburse three pilots at reasonable wages who is to be blamed if eight or nine must seek some other avocation for a livelihood? In stevedorage I have read Mr Brown's plausible exposition and while he says stevedores will not hire to him at less than 55 cents per ton Mr Dunbar says he had no difficulty in getting men at 40 cents per hour to load and unload his craft Here too is the sign of an impediment Brown has perhaps three times more laborers than he can give steady employment to and so they must have an outrageous payment for the few hours he is able to dole to them If he felt inclined to hire forty good men at $75 per month for nine months in the year they would do all his stevedorage break the back of an unjust and important union and he could do work for 30 per cent. less than his present charge to the ship

As for lighterage, if the Union Pacific management, such President Mackenzie quotes as having made the promise, will see to it that grain shall go to the ocean by way of the Columbia river as cheaply as by Puget sound, that charge will disappear entirely when the Union Pacific gets ready to keep its word I am sorry to see, by the president's report that he understands they are already doing so, but the business world that cares to keep informed, knows much better, and the fact that charters are $1 per ton cheaper from Tacoma than Portland is the best proof of the president's error

That company after having put lighterage at 50 cents per ton and permitted the board of trade to telegraph it the world over, then fixed an up rate of lighterage of $1 50 per ton in violation of their pledge Towage will follow the fate of lighterage when the Union Pacific fulfills its pledges, as when in order to put grain by the Columbia river to the ocean as cheaply as by Puget sound, there will be no towage

There is one province the state of Oregon should assume in the interest of its commerce, which will redound to the advantage of all classes within her boundaries It is one that is the legitimate function of the state to do, and that is to maintain three tugs at the mouth of the Columbia, and do the towage at the bar at the state's expense. Either do that or retract the service which can be done at a cost not in excess of $25 000 yearly and that is little enough for the state to do in order to attract shipping to this river in preference to other points

Let the state attend to bar towage free of cost to the ship as that is an imposition our competitors do not have, as there is no bar to cross and when our interior carriers get the patent fact through their thick craniums that they must deliver grain to Astoria as cheaply as our competitors put it to the sea board at their respective shipping points we shall then be on a parity with them in every particular, and able to cope with them in every phase of commercial contest.

As it is now, it is useless to slur the fact which Mr Montgomery has attested in letters from Puget sound, that Tacoma is a better wheat market by two or three cents per bushel than Portland and nothing will correct this state of affairs until the things come to pass I have mentioned

I am sorry to have to take issue with the president of the board of trade, who, in his annual report, sees things *color du rose* Everything is serene, and its goose is still tudinously high for Portland, as has ever been the case Platforms are unnecessary where as I believe we have many things to correct to put us on a par with competitive shipping points. C P C

AN OLD TIMER SPEAKS

One Who Voted for Gen Harrison and Has Cast His Ballot for Every Republican President

Nathan Heatt writes as follows to THE OREGONIAN from Riverside, Columbia county, Oregon, under date of September 24

As you have expressed a wish to hear from the old men of the days of Tippecanoe I will respond to your request.

I was born in Guilford county North Carolina in the year 1811. I moved to Wayne county, Indiana, in 1834. I cast my first vote for president in 1836 and voted for Gen William Henry Harrison in 1840 I moved to Madison county Indiana in 1846 and to Anderson county, Kansas, in 1858 I brought the first threshing machine to Wayne county, Indiana, and in those old times of democratic free trade I have worked many a day in the harvest field for 50 cents a day,

I have voted for every republican nominee for president from the first organization of the party to the present time and will vote for Gen Ben Harrison if I live And when I look back over the years of my long life and see how the country has prospered under the protective policy of the republican party I feel that I have no reason or cause to go back on the records of a life time

PERSONAL.

Henry Blackburn mayor of Heppner Or, is in the city on business

Mrs M G Griffin and children have returned from a four months' visit among friends in the East

Judge Stearns will announce a decision this morning in the matter of the partnership estate of Bigne & Mancret on appeal from the county court.

County Clerk E C Wheeler leaves for Pendleton to-day to look after the interests of Forbes & Wheeler's branch store there. He will be gone three days

R Alexander of Pendleton, Oregon is at the Gilman Mr. Alexander is en route from Los Angeles, he is past grand master and grand representative of the Oregon I O O F

C W Moore and wife of Boise City Idaho, enjoyed a ride about town yesterday with Mr W S Ladd Mr Moore is an old friend of Mr Ladd's, they having been "boys together" as far back as '52

LOCAL NOTES.

Pundita Ramabai will lecture to night at 7 30 at the M E church in East Portland

The Jackson Godfrey combination has gone to Astoria to play an engagement there They will return to-day by boat.

There will be a game of baseball played at Clinton & McCoy's grounds Sunday afternoon (commencing at 3 o'clock) between the Western Unions and the Oaks of East Portland, for the amateur championship and $100 a side.

The Odd Fellows have already begun to arrive, several came in yesterday The special party due this forenoon are all named in the Southern Pacific passenger list in another column Citizens should aim to give them a royal welcome, especially by their presence at the Tabernacle to-night.

THE MUSTER RETURNS.

The muster returns on the occasion of the quarterly inspection of the First regiment, on Tuesday evening last, make the following showing

	Enrolled Strength.	Present.	Average
Field, Staff, Non-Com Staff & Band.	39	30	769
Company A	45	32	693
Company D	49	32	502
Company E	47	43	894
Company G	49	40	816
Company I	50	47	940
Company K	55	49	727
Total	335	278	776

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Southern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. C. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

TERRITORIAL POLITICS.

Mr. John B. Allen Gives His Views on Important Questions

He Recognizes the Tariff Question as the Main Issue of the Campaign—The Claims of Mr Voorhees Examined

Special Correspondence of The Oregonian

SPOKANE FALLS Sept 25—Now that the republican leaders appreciate the fact that the real issue of the present territorial campaign is protection versus free trade Mr John B Allen's canvass for the delegateship is made the occasion for a grand rally of republicans every where and his elect on is now not a matter for doubt This issue has inspired every one with confidence and undoubted information from democratic quarters proves that Mr Voorhees and his supporters realize that once the people understand the issue democratic defeat is assured

Mr Allen is especially happy in his speeches whenever he deals with the tariff question When he details to the people the real interests and developments of Washington territory he talks about that with which he is accurately acquainted He grew up with them Not only did he make himself familiar with the varied resources of the territory but he has in his official and business capacity found himself enabled to investigate under especially favorable circumstances everything relating to them and to study their development In consequence of his experience which in many respects is unique, he deals with the interests of the people with a familiarity which Mr Voorhees can never assume Probably there is no man in Washington territory who can more sympathetically discuss the tariff question affecting the territory's interests than Mr Allen Among the thousands of people he has thus addressed in his canvass there are hundreds who listen to him not as a man seeking political preferment, but as a trusted counsellor They know he is loyal to their interests and to everything which will contribute to the prosperity of the territory He does not need to ask for their confidence He has already earned it So when he says that Washington territory people and Washington territory interests are deeply concerned in the protection of her infant industries and that the success of the democracy means an endorsement of a policy which will weaken, and crumple those industries, he becomes in the minds of the people not merely the representative of republican principles but also, the representative of the interests, the real, substantial interests of the people, whether they be republicans, prohibitionists or democrats

As THE OREGONIAN is regularly read by thousands of people in all parts of Washington territory, it will prove interesting to them to know exactly the views of Mr Allen on the questions being discussed in the present canvass In the following interview, had with Mr Allen while he was resting himself after a day's hard work traveling and speech making he gave expression to his convictions on important public questions

There is one fact I take pleasure in referring to first "said Mr Allen and that is the people in the present campaign so far as I have been able to meet them have escaped from the delusive idea that because they live in a territory therefore it is a matter of small importance who they send to congress or of what political faith he may be I never knew the people to be more thoroughly aroused than they are now and it is due to the interest taken in the national campaign and the effect the success of the democratic party would have upon the prosperity of Washington territory They see that a vote for Mr Voorhees is by implication an endorsement of free trade, and in favor of a man who will use the influence he acquires as delegate to secure the passage of laws which will, beyond question, seriously affect the great but really as yet infant industries of Washington territory"

In a general way, Mr Allen what is your attitude in the present campaign" inquired THE OREGONIAN correspondent.

The most general and at the same time emphatic presentation of my political views will be found in the platform unanimously adopted by the republican convention in Ellensburg which honored me by the unanimous nomination for delegate Platforms necessarily deal in general principles and any one who desires a general statement of my views on the leading questions of the day can find them in that platform It is in entire sympathy with the genius of the people of this territory and manifest a deeper and more definite interest in the welfare of the people and in the development of the territory than any platform which has ever been presented to the people"

What in your opinion, is the main issue in your campaign?"

It is the same issue which is now agitating the people in every political division in this great Union, both in the states and territories, and the same issue, too which is exciting profound interest in British Columbia, immediately adjoining us, Canada, England Australia and indeed the civilized world That issue is the protection of American industries THE OREGONIAN was exactly correct when just before the territorial campaign began it stated that that issue was the one upon which the contest in delegate should be fought I entirely agree with THE OREGONIAN on this point. The people understood the present national campaign to be the most portentous roll-call ever responded to by American voters since the war It is an issue with reference to which no voice however weak will be unheard Maine has already been heard from So has Vermont. And when the next republican congress, responsive to the advice of a republican president passes a bill admitting the great territory Washington to the Union of states, the proudest word that will be uttered for it will be that the territory is thoroughly American, and placed itself on record when the roll-call was repeated in favor of the protection of American labor

What may be said as to the efforts which have been made to secure the admission of Washington territory to the Union?"

There is one fact which should be repeated over and over again to every voter in Washington territory, and that is, that every effort which the republicans have made in congress to secure the admission of this territory have been defeated by the democrats. If the democrats in this territory were really sympathetic with the national democratic party it should have incorporated in its platform a plank protesting against the admission of the territory Their professions would then have harmonized with the acts of the democratic party A republican delegate to the next congress will be able to accomplish very much for this territory, for he will be in harmony with the party in power, and the party which not only saved the Union but which has always been anxious to strengthen it. On all sides of that plank in the democratic platform adopted by the democratic convention in this city, demanding the admission of Washington territory stands the negative votes of a democratic congress There is about as much consistency in the demand of the democrats that congress shall admit Washington territory as there is in Mr. Voorhees claiming that the Guilford Miller land case indicated what the democratic party will do for the bona fide land settlers"

What have you to say about the railroad land grants, and the lieu lands?"

In the first place the platform adopted at Ellensburg demanded the forfeiture of all unearned land grants and I wish to be distinctly understood as having been in favor of this proposition long before I was even talked of as a possible candidate for delegate to congress In favoring this proposition at the present time I am simply announcing that I haven't changed my mind Therefore my views are not adopted with reference to the dominus of the present occasion. The Guilford Miller case is cited over and over again as an instance of what Mr Voorhees is in particular and the democratic party in general have accomplished Now let us look at this a moment. If Mr Voorhees accomplished so much for a Montana farmer how does it come that for four years he has accomplished nothing for the Washington territory farmers. While I am entirely of the belief that the lieu land holders in Washington territory are entitled to the relief they demand, I am sure a word of explanation will show how hollow are the claims of Mr. Voorhees with reference to the Guilford-Miller case. In Miller's case the facts show that he had settled on his land in good faith long before the indemnity lands were granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Consequently Miller's rights antedated those of the company, and President Cleveland simply evaded all questions of her title the determination that Miller's rights were older than the company's and must be recognized Had the case been decided on the ground that the company had forfeited its land grant, then Mr Voorhees might point to the act as an instance where President Cleveland had taken a stand against the retension of unearned land grants President Cleveland on the contrary accepted the final work of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and so far as he is concerned recognized the company's rights to the land grant The efforts of Mr Voorhees in congress to secure the passage of a bill declaring forfeited the land grant of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company from the coast to Bismarck Dakota reminds me of the fable of the dog and the leg of mutton Mr Voorhees was in a position where he might have accomplished substantial relief for Washington territory farmers but instead of trying to accomplish the latter he tried to get a great deal more and lost everything The act of President Cleveland in accepting the road of the company removed from the domain of legislation the question of forfeiture of the land grant It is now a question for the courts to determine Demagogy will not change or modify the deliberate act of a democratic president I believe if the question was passed in the courts it would be determined that the grant should be forfeited I believe also that all the technical difficulties which may attend the presentation of such a case in the courts should be removed as far as possible by legislation Of course once it is determined by the courts that the grant should be declared forfeited all claims of the company to the indemnity lands fall with the grant"

How about the annexation of Northern Idaho?

Any one at all acquainted with the character of the country and interests in Northern Idaho and the trade relations existing between that section and Eastern Washington knows that it would be to the best interests of both Washington territory and Idaho that what is known as the 'Panhandle' should be annexed to Washington. As a matter of fact Northern Idaho would now be a part of Washington if it had not been for a democratic president President Cleveland's pen defeated the will of congress in that instance, as it has frequently done in the instances when congress tried to do simple justice to the patriots who helped to save the Union"

Mr. Allen had concluded a long and interesting speech to the citizens of Spokane just before he gave this interview to THE OREGONIAN correspondent, and had he not been exhausted by strain incident to continuous and rapid traveling, he would have expressed himself more at length and too hen upon many other matters of interest to the people. But as a friend remarked "the best speech John B Allen can make to the people of Washington territory is his record, both in the capacity of a public official, and as a man during his long residence in among them"

SARAH

A MODEL POULTRY FARM

Eight Acres in Washington County Devoted to This Industry

ARLINGTON Sept 25

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I have had occasion to send you lately a few letters respecting poultry and the state o poultry raising in Oregon In one of last week's numbers you ask me to give you and your readers a description of my poultry farm, and an idea of my main gement to keep a large number of fowls in one p ace

I am at present on a trip through Eastern Oregon, and my time that I could otherwise willingly devote to this is rather short, I have always wished to interest you or one of your staff in my establishment, knowing that your descriptive powers could do me and my arrangements better justice than I am able to do it myself

For the chickens I have devoted eight acres, and divided the same in sixteen runs each run covering half an acre The fences are seven feet high, made of lath and represent one mile and a half in length Always in the intersection of four runs I have built a house 20x24 which gives a compartment of 10x17 to each run, large enough for fifty birds. The house is seven feet high in the center, and at the eaves three feet above the floor the same being of rough boards and 1 foot 6 inches above ground The partitions between the separate compartments are made of two inch battens and run clear to the roof, allowing ventilation and at the same time supporting the roof There are four windows in each house, opposite to each other, and as close together in the center of the 24 foot wall as the partition will allow and ventilator in the center of the roof, so in the evening when the doors are closed all four air will be carried right up without causing any draft over the roosts which are also parallel with the long wall, made movable and on the level 18 inches from the floor

In the runs are distributed the old birds as are Brown Leghorns, White Leghorns Plymouth Rocks Langshans, Hoodans, Partridge Cochins and Bronze Turkeys, and are kept strictly separate

The breeding house is a building by itself, facing south 100 feet long by 13 feet wide, seven feet high in the center and 3 feet above floor at the eaves divided into 20 separate rooms or coops, 8x10 feet leaving a 3-foot walk through the entire building The partitions are also made of 2-foot battens 1 inch apart whitewashed throughout Each coop has a window 2½x3 feet down to the floor, and each coop has a small grass run 30 feet long In the center of the building is a large room which contains the incubator I run a 1000-egg machine

When the little chicks are hatched they are taken temporarily to an artificial mother in the same room, and when dry are transferred to the coops above mentioned, which are also each and every one provided with artificial mothers or brooders For the first twenty four hours the little chicks are no fed but they receive for their first meal hard boiled egg chopped fine They stay in this house for three months, and are in the early spring sold for broilers and later, when for stock, transferred to the larger runs

A little ways from this house is the duck house, 2½x12 feet, 3 feet high Their run covers also about half an acre, and is surrounded by a fence 18 inches high. At the lower end is a pond which, however is only full of water in the spring The balance of the year they get sufficient water in a tub, which proves quite sufficient for the Imperial Raking ducks.

Our fowls receive in the morning invariably scalded mush of rolled barley, bran and shorts seasoned with salt and occasionally red or black pepper ground fine At noon we feed a sprinkling of grain, vegetables onions etc, and in the evening invariably wheat sometimes mixed with oats During moulting season we feed sunflower seed very liberally and find it helps the birds greatly Crushed oystershells, bone meal charcoal and gravel are always before the chicks and it is surprising how much they get away with. To supply their appetite for raw meat we get beef lungs, etc, from the butchers and chop them fine The greatest difficulty in poultry raising is to keep lice etc away from them, and we have always to be vigilant. The best medium to keep lice in check we found to be coal oil When they are picking their wheat in the evening we go over them with a very fine sprinkler, the spray will settle on their feathers, soon after they will go to roost and the fumes of the coal oil penetrates their feathers and Mr. Lice will find it very hard to exist Nevertheless we use lime and carbolic acid in the houses. The droppings are removed very often from the floors and the same are always covered with fresh sawdust The runs are seeded in timothy and clover and as they are so large the chickens find it impossible to destroy the same consequently we have always green runs

My farm is situated in a southwesterly direction from town at a distance of nine miles and can be reached both by the Taylor bridge or the Shoals ferry road It lays between the two on a cross road called the old Oregon City and Hillsboro road The trip can be easily made in a buggy in an hour and a half.

ALEXANDER KUNZ.

SMOKY, HAZY WEATHER.

Rain Would be Very Welcome—Immense Forest Fires.

Yesterday was a very warm, close day, and the wind failed to blow and the smoke toward night became quite dense. Rain will be welcome, but it is hardly to be expected for a few days There have been no forest fires in this vicinity since the rain but the Astorian says:

"Arrivals from Tillamook report the breaking out of an immense forest fire near the mouth of the Nehalem last Monday night. The sight was one of grandeur. The whole side of a densely wooded mountain was in flames the glare extending far out to sea, and lighting the horizon as far north as Shoalwater bay.

The sight was doubtless grand, but it is sad to think of the loss of valuable timber

COUNTY ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

Four Filed With the Secretary of State—Summary of Three of the Counties.

Four assessment rolls for the year 1888 have been filed with the secretary of state by the clerks of their respective counties A summary of one (Lake) has already been given The other three are as follows

CROOK

Number acres land 68 434 average value, $1 28¾ total value $294,471 Number acres wagon road land 476,282 19 100 average value $0 98 total value $471 331 Total value town lots $58 340 Improvements, $72 809 Merchandise and implements, $146 980 Money notes and accounts, $293 788 Household furniture carriages watches etc $28 046 Number horses and mules, 1043 average value $28 80 total value, $303 84 Number cattle 19 520, average value $16 22 total value $316 710 Number sheep 221 706 average value $1 72 total value, $381 740 Number swine 515, average value $2 31 total value $1 421 Gross value of property $2 1 2 750 Indebtedness $573 940 Exemptions $128 700 Total taxable property $1 750 15 Number of polls 367

TILLAMOOK

Number acres land 56 727 average value $4 07 total value $230 220 Number town lots 184 average value $90 00 total value $16 560 Improvements on claimed land, $27 500 Merchandise and implements $69 446 Money notes and accounts, $88 631 Household furniture, carriages watches etc, $10 93 Number horses and mules 578, average value $25 total value $19 900 Number cattle 4607 average value $15 32, total value $ 0,836 Number sheep 1334 average value $1, total value $1391 Number swine, 608, average value $1, total value $508 Gross value taxable property $521 45., Indebtedness $113 696, exemptions $79,94 , total taxable property $427 815 Number of polls, 418

GRANT

Acres of land 108 090 average value $2 50, total value $268,194 Number town lots 97½ average value $75 total value $7125 Improvements, $319 231 Merchandise and implements, $168,500 Money, notes and accounts $359 662 Household furniture, carriages, watches, etc, $10 025 Number horses and mules 16,825, average value, $30, total value $515 610 Number cattle, 47 118; average value $15, total value, $707 005. Number sheep $198 698, average value, $1 50; total value, $298,200 Number swine, 1225, average value, $1 50 total value, $1804. Gross value of property, $2 655 594, indebtedness, $524,714, total taxable property, as equalized, $2,132,380. Number of polls, 550.

HOW CALIFORNIA HAS VOTED.

GRANT'S PASS Sept. 28, 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

A bets that California has never cast her entire electoral vote for a democratic president or candidate B bets she has Please decide and give the returns as near as possible since she

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

THE CENTRAL ISSUE OF THE CONTEST.

Senator Vest of Missouri wrote recently to a democratic campaign club in St. Louis: "Mr. Cleveland, by his message, for which I sincerely honor him, has challenged the protected industries of the country to a fight of extermination. The fight is to the death."

Gen. Harrison in his letter of acceptance said: "The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is assailed as unconstitutional in law or as vicious in principle."

These utterances present a contrast upon which a remark or two may be made. It will be seen that Senator Vest and Gen. Harrison are not far apart in their interpretations of Mr. Cleveland's message and of the true meaning and intent of the democratic tariff scheme. In fact, the two interpretations come to the same result. But Senator Vest and Gen. Harrison differ radically in their opinions as to whether this assault on the protected industries of the country is wise or not. Senator Vest thinks these industries ought to be killed. Gen. Harrison thinks they ought to be preserved. Senator Vest would allow such to live as can survive competition with the cheap labor of Europe and Asia. Gen. Harrison thinks our true policy to be that which promotes active industry and good wages at home.

Senator Vest and his party take the sectional or Southern side in this discussion. Gen. Harrison takes the national side in it. Vest was a Confederate and fought for a constitution that forbade protective duties. Harrison was a Union soldier and fought for national principles. Each man now holds the view that accords with the logic of his action in those times. The Mills bill originated in the South; its authors are men who once were allegiance to the free trade constitution of the Confederacy and their present object is to fix up a tariff scheme that shall favor the South, or the dominant interest at the South, at the expense of the North.

They make and enforce the system at the South on which this scheme is based. The labor class of the South is the colored population. Of the interest of this large body of people the dominant party there have no care, except to maintain conditions that will enable them to hold under control the labor of six or seven millions of people. The colored population therefore is not allowed a voice in public affairs; its constitutional rights are denied, and its votes are not allowed to exert an influence or have any weight in directing the policy of the country. The Southern bloc, which the democratic party of the North supports and assists, is to hold this vast body of labor in subjection and control, to keep it cowed and submissive so that it may not combine, may not resort to strikes or assert its political rights. What is wanted at the South is competition of the cheap labor of the toil, would with the labor of the Southern colored population, as a further means of holding that population down to a condition of dependence and helplessness.

The chief strength of the Mills bill is at the South; but if this were not the condition of the great mass of the Southern working population, the Mills bill would have no standing there, and indeed never would have been formulated. Were it possible to replace the six or seven millions of Southern blacks by an equal white population, the present sectional tariff scheme of the democratic party would be voted down overwhelmingly even in that section, as it also would be, were not the constitutional right of the colored men to vote withheld under a system of violence, fraud and criminal usurpation. Scarcely a single member of the Southern oligarchy that is driving this scheme through congress could be returned to that body under a free vote and a fair count; and hence, of course, if there were a free vote and a fair count, the South never would have pledged the democratic party to the principles of the Mills bill.

Except in the South this scheme has but a single stronghold, and that stronghold is the great city of New York. This metropolis is the great trading port of the United States. It is much more a foreign than an American city, both in its population and in its commercial interests. The more goods it can import for the whole country the larger its trade and the greater its profits; and it is therefore, as it has ever been, the natural ally of the political and commercial system for which the South has contended during the last sixty years, or ever since the increase of colored population created a mass of labor and a labor system there for which the dominant party do not want protection. Even during the war New York city was an ally of the South. It was there that resistance was made to the prosecution of the war; there was the scene of the draft riots; there was the only place outside the Confederacy that always came up with democratic majorities. The old alliance is still continued; the sole hope of the democratic party is the combination of the city of New York and the Solid South. This combination now presents a tariff bill formulated in the joint interest of the Southern oligarchy and the importing city of New York, and in opposition to the general interests of the remainder of the country.

Such is the present political situation; such is the genesis of the issue now before the country. There is no one who does not know that the Mills bill owes its origin to the preponderance of the Solid South in the democratic party. Democratic strength in congress comes mainly from the South; two-thirds of the members who voted for the Mills bill were from that section, and the remaining one-third were furnished by the influence of New York city or by the pressure employed by the administration upon members of congress. The remainder of the country should vote, and we think will vote, with unanimous purpose against the combination of the Solid South and the city of New York; and we know that the Pacific states in this behalf will do their full part.

LITERARY ICONOCLASM.

It is much easier to pull down than to build up, and in that the Iconoclasts have an easy time. Mr. Ignatius Donnelly has gained more fame—or rather, notoriety—by declaring that Bacon wrote Shakespeare, than from all the other work of his active life. The labor expended on his cryptogrammatic researches didn't amount to half as much as is necessary to get an ordinary young man admitted to the bar, but it has advertised Mr. Donnelly to such an extent that he could go out in the lecture field and draw larger audiences than if he had made the explorations and discoveries that have won the life work of Stanley Africanus.

Recently new attempts have been made to prove that Longfellow plagiarized "Hiawatha" from a Finnish epic, and yesterday's London dispatches bring the statement that John Bunyan plagiarized "The Pilgrim's Progress" from the work of Guillaume de Guilville, a French monk of the fifteenth century, and that the famous work, which has been almost next to the bible as an aid to the Christian religion, is a literal translation of the monk's "Pilgrimage of the Soul."

Taking it for granted that "Hiawatha" was stolen by Longfellow by the Finnish epic, and "Pilgrim's Progress" was suggested to Bunyan by the work of the French monk, the labor necessary to the production either of "Hiawatha" or "Pilgrim's Progress" was greater than that of all the iconoclasts and hypercritics in their work, and no genius necessary to give these books to the millions whose lives they have colored as far beyond what literary wreckers are ever able to command. Labor combined with genius may take a piece of doggerel and turn it into a gleam in poem.

The late George D. Prentice, the famous poet, wit and editor of the Louisville *Journal* had a mania for assisting lame, halt and struggling poets in their compositions. During the first thirty years of the *Journal* that paper printed more contributed poetry than any other fifty newspapers in the country. Much of this came in such shape that but for the redressing and overhauling which Mr. Prentice gave it, the publication of it would have been preposterous. The result was that when Mr. Prentice died, a host of poets died with him—so far as their poetry was concerned.

In almost every leading newspaper, to-day, in which contributed poetry is printed, much of it undergoes more or less remodeling before it can be allowed the dignity of print. Of course this does not apply to the productions of poets who are really possessed of the "divine afflatus" and a proper knowledge of versification. Thus frequently one who aspires to literature and enjoys the pleasure of seeing himself in print owes the distinction to the "smoothing over" processes of some one about the editorial rooms of the journal which becomes his publisher. Otherwise it would often happen that what the author had presumed was a "gem of purest ray serene," would continue to lie, unhonored, in the "dark unfathomed" abyss of the waste basket. And thus applies as well to prose as poetry which is sent to newspapers, either as matter of ordinary interest or as "fine writing." Features and interlineations by those who edit "outside matter," retrieves much stuff which is only given such value as it may have by the new touches it gets, and while the editor gets no credit—nor desires any—for the work, the original author takes to his soul the sweet unction that he has added a gem to the treasures of literature. All of which is very well as it makes him feel good and does no one else any harm.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

What was known for some years as the North Pacific Fruit Growers' Association, has been changed for good reasons, and is hereafter to be known as the Oregon State Horticultural Society. The intention of this change of name was to cover the objects of the society more fully and make it apply more specifically to this state, as it is probable that there will be legislation desired that the state only can grant, and might not consent to an association with limits including the Pacific Northwest. Under the new name any one can become a member and the interests of the entire North Pacific may be attended to.

The next quarterly meeting of this association will be held in this city on Tuesday, October 9, and should be of especial interest in view of the increasing importance of fruit-growing in our midst. From this time on orchards will be coming into bearing and yielding an income so much greater than any other farm crop that Oregonians will become fruit-growers in the same proportion that Californians are. There are orchards to be shown where the product of several varieties of fruit has averaged 5000 pounds of cured prunes to the acre. If these sell, when well packed for market to average 3 cents per pound, the proceeds will be $400, of which at least one-half will be net profit, over all outlay and even for interest on the capital invested. This is a reasonable statement, and when a fruit-grower can make ten acres of land yield him $2000 net profit, he will not care to waste his life on growing wheat at a positive loss.

The Oregon State Horticultural Society should embrace every fruit-grower and include those who desire to become so. The study of fruit-growing should be carried on through the press of the state and become a common theme of discussion. Those who have during the recent past demonstrated the value of different fruits and proper methods of cultivation and curing have conferred lasting benefits on the people of Oregon. Every man who owns a good orchard has expended his life and means to learn what is now common property, but cost the early orchardists years of life and much money to understand and practice. Fifteen years ago no man in Oregon knew what fruits to plant, and since then experience has been obtained at great cost to those who experimented.

The State Horticultural Society cannot be useful unless it has members who take interest and who can furnish personal experience. A beginning has been made and some things are known, but there is much to learn and much still to do. To be influential the society must be a representative force and backed by opinion and members. The fruit-growers of California have set us an example we must follow and not allow the state to be pre-ran with insect pests and vermin. There is a great future for fruit-growers and this society should be the exponent of that interest and a means of true and valuable instruction to our state and region.

NO CODLING MOTH.

Though the early crop of these worms seemed small the deficiency was fully made up when the second crop took the field. Some who sprayed their apple and pear trees with a solution of London purple or Paris green, report that the work done was very successful. It costs something to rig up a spraying apparatus but the expense is afterwards very light. London purple mixes readily with water and is equally efficacious, while Paris green does not readily assimilate with water for use. The cost of London purple is small—not much over 30 cents per pound—and as an ounce of it answers with two gallons of water the cost of spraying a large orchard will not compare with the saving to the fruit. A pear orchard of some acres, that was twice sprayed, was saved and the fruit matured in perfection, without any perceptible loss, while an apple orchard close by that was not sprayed was badly infested.

Several theories are given for the apparent scarcity of the moth last spring. One suggestion is that the Oregon winters are disastrous to all such pests, as there are warm periods during our winters that arouse the chrysalis to life, and cold, frosty weather follows, that destroys the quickened life entirely. California has a climate so mild that there are few frosts and all such pests thrive there in perfection. There must be something in the Oregon climate that serves as a protection against all such vermin.

Prof. Grim of the state agricultural college says that last winter he found many cocoons which had been punctured by some enemy of the moth and the pupa within killed. He hopes to learn some time what *kind* to orchards it is that comes to man's aid thus.

The ladybird is an enemy of any sort of aphis, or louse, and there are many specimens of the ichneuman family that depredate on the worm of the codling moth, when it can be got at. But as it spends most of its life gnawing a tunnel through an apple, no enemy has a chance at it save when it is going through some of its transitions.

Thurman claims that the democratic party abolished slavery. He ought to remind the country that the republican party had to be terribly whipped in the war and compelled to surrender at Appomattox, before it would consent to this great measure of democratic reform and acquiesce in the onward movement of humanity and civilization.

In the Washington county fair now progressing producers are allowed to sell their products without license, and are invited to bring them to the fair for that purpose. There is something in that kind of a fair.

THE SOUTHERN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The speech of George L. Converse of Ohio, published in the last issue of THE OREGONIAN, will carry conviction to the minds of all intelligent wool-growers that the Mills bill is death to their business, and that the policy of protection is what has made this nation rapidly rich, and is to-day making it richer than any country on the globe. Mr. Converse is an able lawyer and a lifelong leader of the democratic party in Ohio. As a democrat he has served eight years in the lower branch of his state legislature, being speaker in 1873-74. He was a member of the Ohio senate two years and has served six years in congress. Next to Samuel J. Randall he was the ablest democratic protectionist in the house. The best point of his admirable speech is where he says:

"The real question is, who shall have the work to do? Shall American citizens, who support the government and all our institutions, local and national, and who defend them in war have the work to do? Or shall foreigners, who live abroad, do their work abroad, support other governments and other institutions and fight against us in case of war, have it to do and enjoy its advantages, protected by our laws, without taxation? When applied to the wool industry, 50 per cent, of which is labor in some form, the question as whether Americans shall have the the privilege of doing the work at fair American prices, or whether Australians and South Americans shall have it to do at prices which they will fix from year to year for us to pay."

It is a noteworthy fact that Mr. Converse, the spokesman of the Ohio wool-growers, argues the question of protection and free trade from the same point of vision as does Gov. Foraker of Ohio in the current number of the *American Magazine*. Gov. Foraker points out that the policy of protection, which was founded under Washington, never became a party question until John C. Calhoun made it such after the election of 1828, when the democratic party under the leadership of Calhoun was reorganized and based upon slavery, free trade and secession or nullification. But Governor Foraker wrongly thinks that nullification and secession are dead; and wishes for the future welfare of the people that free trade was dead also. Nullification may be dead in theory, but it is alive in practice, and it is because it is alive that the South is solid to-day and Cleveland sits in the saddle. The Southern philosophy of politics and plan of campaign is exactly what it was under Calhoun, with the exception that slavery lies dead, stabbed to death by Union bayonets; but nullification in practice and free trade in both theory and practice, is the Solid South to-day in word and deed. Whatever faults of character the Southern leaders may possess, they have always known, from Calhoun down to Carlisle, exactly what they wanted. There are no dreamy doctrinaires or hypercritical mugwumps in their ranks. The South seeks not to re-establish slavery, because it clearly sees that slave labor was an economic error, since the negro as a slave was not half so valuable and cheap a laborer as the negro is in his present state of peonage and political powerlessness. The emancipated negro has proved the horse block upon which the South has stepped to reach the saddle of the national administration on which she sits to-day. The South has no longer any responsibility for the food clothing and shelter of the negro, but she gets his labor for a song, and where once the South had three votes for every five slaves, she holds to-day five votes for every five freedmen, and by nullification of the laws she has stolen the votes of the freedmen as absolutely as she once stole the labor and the political representation of the slave. This nullification has restored the South to the control of the national administration, and now her next move is to strengthen herself industrially by a sectional system of free trade that will ultimately ruin the agricultural and manufacturing supremacy of the North. Carlisle, the coldest, clearest and ablest intellect that voices the Solid South, does not even attempt to conceal that his purpose in urging opposition to protection is to force the manufacturing capital of New England and the Middle States to pull up their plant and go South, to strengthen and build up that section enormously at the expense of industrial decay at the North. The Solid South can afford to press their present policy to the limit of extreme severity to execute this purpose, as a reduction in the tariff on coal, iron, steel and the other metal industries of the North that would force the transfer of plant and capital South would still leave to the iron industries and other manufactures of the South a living profit, because the South has iron, coal, limestone and cheap labor at the very doors of her furnaces, and raw cotton and cheap labor at the gates of her factories. The South knows exactly what she is about, and in order to get what she wants she has only to secure the alliance of the democratic party North in a few states where importing interests and the slums of great cities make democratic majorities. The great importing capitalists welcome with both hands the South pushing for free trade, and the ignorant pauper and land pirate vote of the great cities of the North is too dull and stupid to know or care whether protection, voted down, picks the pocket of Northern labor to swell the strength and line the purse of the South. This is the exact situation. It is nullification that has helped the South back to power, and it is nullification persisted in at the South, and free trade gradually substituted for protection that will be employed to keep the South in power, and to increase its strength at the expense of enforced flight of capital and transfer of manufacturing plants from New England and the Middle States to the South.

Gov. Foraker therefore is mistaken when he says that nullification is dead. It is not dead; it gives the hand to free trade and the Solid South of 1888 is as absolutely dominated by Calhounism as was South Carolina in 1828-32. Slavery is gone only because the institution was burnt up by the fires of the civil war, but the negro remains in emancipation exactly what he was in bondage—the voiceless, votaless stepping stone upon which the South plants its foot to reach power. Sitting on the saddle to-day the South busies itself braiding a whip for the back of the North in shape of free trade just as she did under Calhoun. The South moves cautiously, but quite as rapidly as the English free traders did when they came into power and began to legislate in 1846. The South tries to hide its whip and holds its hands down as she braids it. The first strand is fashioned in shape of free wool; the next strand will be free coal; the next a severe cut in iron, steel and other metallic industries, so that by 1892, should Cleveland be re-elected, the South's whip will have its lash complete and she will crack it triumphantly in the face of the North. That is the plan and purpose of the South, pure and simple—to keep the South solid by nullification, to throw the issue of free trade around the neck of Northern industries and slowly but surely bring them to their knees. Meanwhile the North is at disadvantage. There are no free trade bugs of sentimental politics buzzing in the ear of the South; they never dream; they dare and do, while at the North we are cursed with a crowd of literary theorists and critics, college-bred pessimists, tilting with political windmills and fancying they have shivered their lances in a noble cause.

Every sane, candid, intelligent man knows that in a large way the democratic party has always stood for the forces of moral darkness and social disorder in our civilization. Whatever of the light and best of humanity and law against barbarism and lawlessness irradiates our country and its institutions has been won only by bitter battle with the democratic party, and yet to-day the hearts of good men grow faint and sick at the sight of so many exponents of so-called Northern

THEY ALL FEEL THAT WAY.

A Polk county farmer who came to Oregon from the East several years ago, talking to a representative of the Salem *Journal* last Monday, said that if farmers of Oregon are not happy he didn't believe anything on earth could satisfy them. "In many years' farming," said he, "I have never seen such crops. Wheat is good and those who know when to sell are sure to make lots of money. Hops beat the world, and are bringing as good a price as could well be asked. Look at the fruit! If I were to tell you how many bushels of plums I gathered from three four-year-old trees, you would not believe me. To tell you the truth, I would rather live here five years than ten years in any state east of the Cascades. I wasted a good many years of my life there, and you can bet I am here to stay, and have about induced some of my old neighbors to come and try it here."

This is the kind of talk one hears all over Oregon. Of course, there are some people who are never contented, or happy anywhere, but they are generally of the class who think the world owes them a living and are around trying to collect the debt without the exercise of even sufficient energy to keep them in good health.

When one who is acquainted with the general situation in the East; the killing heat of the summers and the severe cold of the winters; the storms and epidemics, the droughts and floods and the drawbacks of other regions, and then beholds the well nigh perfection of the Pacific Northwest region, as to climate, soil and resource, he thinks it a downright pity that toiling, struggling and suffering thousands, beyond the Rockies, do not come to this land of plenty, promise, comfort and opportunity. Many will come as rapidly as they can when they have been impressed with the advantages of the situation.

People usually are too easily frightened about smallpox. One case in a county will create almost a panic if it is talked about with bated breath and a show of alarm. It is one of the easiest of contagious diseases to stamp out, only strict quarantining of the afflicted being necessary. That should be quickly done in every instance, and gossipy attempts to get up a scare should be frowned down.

The democratic press would be in great distress for something to print were it not for Mr. Blaine. As it is, the editors can turn to the four year old files and revamp their rubbish of the last campaign. It fills up, and notwithstanding that it is not pertinent to the issues of to-day, it does well enough for democrats. As a class they are not choice about their literature.

Chehalis, W. T., is happy. The owner of the townsite refused a long time to sell land for town lots, but landowners adjoining began to lay off their ground in town lots and as thus the place began to grow away from the original townsite, the owner of the land first mentioned gave in and sold some of it for town purposes, and the inhabitants are jubilant, while Chehalis grows.

The grapes of Oregon are as prolific as in any other portion of the world, and their flavor is good. The state can become one of the greatest grape and wine producing countries on the globe, if the people choose to make it so.

The building of the Astoria & Coast railroad is now looked upon as a settled fact and that work will commence as soon as the survey can be made.

MEETING NOTICES.

Caledonian Club.—A meeting will be held this Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in club rooms, Union Block. J. GIBBIE, Called.

Unity Lodge, No. 86, A. O. U. W.—Members are requested to attend a special meeting of the lodge this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, called for the purpose of making arrangements for the funeral ceremonies of our deceased brother, J. Fred Clark.

JULIUS ABRAHAMSON, M. W.
Attest: C. A. Wheeler, Recorder.

Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

There will be an important business meeting of El Kader Temple No. 1 in Masonic Hall, this Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. By order
A. W. PRATT,
Grand Potentate.
B. G. WHITEHOUSE,
Recorder.

DIED.

At his home at Mt. Tabor, Sept. 27, J. Fred Clark.

Portland Hair Emporium, manufacturers of Hair Goods and dealers in Fancy Goods. Hair Dressing and Wig Making. No. 153 Fourth st., bet. Morrison and Yamhill.

Miss. A. Tolman, Leading Millinery, 88 Washington st. All the Latest Styles and Novelties in Fall and Winter Hats.

H. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers and Lithographers. Lowest Prices. 8 Wash. st.

Board by meal, day, week, month, and chop. Elder's MAGNOLIA, Nelson House.

NEW TO-DAY.

BELMONT PARK—A FEW ACRES for sale at a moderate price. The sites for it select, and affords an opportunity to build a beautiful home, as the scenery is excellent and the ground can be laid out to great advantage, abundant supply of good water. For further particulars call or address P. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine street. 26tf24

DON'T FORGET TO-DAY IS THE Friday Surprise sale day at MEIER & FRANK'S, and the day these elegant Black 56-inch Pure Mohair Henriettas and Black Brilliantines (Alpacas) are to be sold at such eleventh sacrifice. To-day only at prices quoted. 1t

H. H. HILDEBRAND.
Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 499. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURchase on installment plan a piece of land (nearly half an acre) at MOUNT TABOR. The property is beautifully watered and beautifully situated, with an excessive view. For location, price and terms apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 25 Pine st. 1tx14

Portland, Or., Sept. 27, 1888.
The Portland National Bank is now fully customers that after the 30th inst. they will not be able to furnish the Gold Certificates, and will not be able to furnish the Gold Certificates, and will not be able to furnish the Gold Certificates, and

...NTED—HELP.

...INNERS, AT H. W. NILES', 146

...NTED—APPLY TO J. A. HEALY, W. T., box 50. 276f

...GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-...ply at No. 138 North 12th, cor. H. 276f

...HREE DRESS-MAKERS, CORNER ...shington. S. BARUTH, The Cor- 4sf

...TING GOOD SITUATIONS, OR ...ity or country, call at this office. ...A. Cutlu. 48im

...YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN ...good wages to a good man. ...sant. 12sf

...EN WANTED ON BRIDGE WORK ...y, on O. R. & N. R. R., near Cherrie ...the quarry. 276f

...LADY STENOGRAPHER, AD- ...in handwriting, stating age and ad- ...dress Manager, this office. 276f

...AN OR BOY TO HELP IN CI- ...ars per day; one who knows some- ...business preferred. Apply to the ...of Band North First streets. 276f

...GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK; ...stands her work. Apply between ...M. at 115 Tenth st., cor. Washington. 276f

...SALESMAN FOR RETAIL ...y Goods, Boots and Shoes. Apply ...of 9 a. m. to 10 A. M., at SILBER'S, ...First street. 276f

...D—MISCELLANEOUS.

...TED—TO CONTAIN ABOUT 9 ...rods S. L., P. O. Box 85. 276f

...AMILY ONLY—DESIROUS OF ...with or without board, please ad- ...ire Oregonian. 276f

...RENT, A FURNISHED HOUSE ...ooms; must be good location. Ad- ...re Oregonian. 276f

...OULTRUDE AND REFRIGERENT ...ter—pasdone of a middle-aged gen- ...M., care Oregonian. 276f

...A DRESSMAKER, A NEW ...ocents to sew in families. Address ..., No. 300 Washington st. 276f

...E—GOOD LOT FOR HORSE AND ...or the stock of goods; good lot for ...s A. M., care Oregonian. 276f

...N WITH OFFICE WOULD TAKE ...ent, or otherwise for any surplus ...e W. A. SMITH, Portland. 276f

...LOT—A HOUSE WITH ONE OR ...ed, or a couple of choice building ...synagogue. Address, giving loca- ...further, this office. 276f

...N WANTS TO BUY AN INTER- ...ground lots soon, or would take a ...or, one requires his position to have ...ver some money. Address A. A. ...ersman. 276f

...TED—ROOMS, FURNISHED.

...ROOM AND BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, ...ORTH SIDE, NEAR R. R. 276f

...ROOMS—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, WITH ...ard, in private family, suitable for ...or two gentlemen; first-class table board. 276f

...BOARD—FIRST-CLASS TABLE BOARD IN ...private family, either by the day or week. 106 ...Park st. 196jan

...SECURE YOUR ROOMS AT THE REVERE ...House, corner Third and Stark streets. Board by ...day, week or month. 44f

...$20 PER MONTH—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN ...secure handsomely furnished front parlor ...suite, in private family, by addressing, with ...references, L. M., 276f

...THOSE DESIRING ELEGANTLY SUPPLIED ...rooms with board can obtain such by applying at ...Mrs. Thos. H. Allen, No. 181 Yamhill st., cor. 19th ...Park. References required. 14s-tf

...FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, WITH OR ...without board; first-class table board. Apply 305 ...and 307 First st. 196jan

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

...FOR RENT—NICE STORE, NO. 5 WASHING- ...ton, near First; cheap rent. 276f

...FOR RENT—TWO-STORY DWELLING TO LET, NO. ...A 22 North F st. Inquire Mrs. Maggie Weber, cor- ...ner Sixth and G sts. 276f

...FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME DWELL- ...ing, with all modern improvements; rent reason- ...able. Apply at 91 South Front st. 276f

...FOR RENT—NEW STORE WITH HALL 24x60 ...and over head, on South First street near Wil- ...lamette st. Address Louis Arnold, Salem, Or., or ...call at the premises between 4 and 5 o'clock. 276f

...FOR RENT—THREE 23 THIRD STREET, IN- ...quire 21 THIRD, 129 Front street. 276f

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

...FOR SALE—ONE-HALF BLOCK ON CRICKET ...ground, South Portland. Inquire 149 Taylor st. 276f

...CARTER BLOCK, N. E. COR. H & TWELFTH ...streets, for sale. Address DUGAN BROS., Salem, ...Oregon. 196-tf

...FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRE TIMBER TRACT, ...patent secured, 1½ miles to a market. Ad- ...dress W. B., care Oregonian office. 276f

...60 ACRE TRACTS IN EAST PORTLAND FOR ...sale—A number of tracts 3 miles from Mor- ...rison street bridge, 2 miles from river; all cleared, ...good soil and beautiful views. Price from $200 to $400 ...per acre. RUSSELL & MACLEOD, 147 First st. 276f

...25x100 FEET ON FOURTH STREET, WITH ...small house, in good business property ...can be offered as a sacrifice—price $1650. ½ Block on ...Gold Hill, 8x., fine view, for $1100. ½ Block with ...good House and orchard, $2300. ½ block, centrally ...located, with 2 Houses rents for $16 per month, can be ...had for $1500. LOGAN & McCOY, corner Fourth ...and Jefferson streets, East Portland. 284imf

...FOR SALE—LOT, GOOD HOUSE AND BARN, ...$1000. Also 4 lots, $1000. Apply to S. Mathisen, 7th ...st. bet. Adams and Jefferson, Stephens add. 196tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

...BARBER SHOP FOR SALE; WILL SELL FOR ...less than cost of furniture. Add. G. P., care Ore. 276f

...191 THIRD STREET—FOR SALE—GOOD PAY- ...ing, well furnished lodging house; well estab- ...lished and full of permanent roomers. 276f

...FOR SALE—NOT HAVING BEEN ABLE TO ...sell our Floral Greenhouse at Salem, and my ...wife's health being poor, I will offer my organ and ...confectionery store, 21x4 First street, for sale. Call ...and see me for terms. 276f

...FOR SALE—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSING ...business in Seattle, paying $200 per month clear. ...Price, $1200. Splendid bargain. Best reasons for ...selling. Address MRS. SELLS, No. 1203½ Front ...street, Seattle, W. T. 276f

...FOR SALE—NEW SUITE OF FURNITURE ...suitable for two rooms. Address L. S., care Ore- ...gonian. 22s-tf

...FOR SALE—A FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF ...safe, also one 52-inch Columbia bicycle. Apply ...at 244 Washington street. 276f

...FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE GREAT ...Stock, Hay and Dairy Farm, known as Hamilton's ...Island, in Columbia river, 30 miles below Portland— ...400 acres of land, 100 acres high enough to raise tim- ...ber on; dwelling house, dairy and 2 large barns, ...40 feet; 1000 bearing fruit trees; raised this year, 175 ...tons of high land adjacent to the island will be sold ...with island if desired. Call on or address S. W. Beall, ...Kalama, Washington Territory, for terms. 284im

SPECIAL NOTICES.

...DARTIES DESIROUS OF SELLING 10 ACRES ...or so on east side, within four miles of bridge for ...$10 or so will write to "Advantage," care Oregonian. 276f

...A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO FORM THE AC- ...quaintance of a respectable young lady. Address ...C. S., box 58, Vancouver, W. T. 276f

...NOTICE—FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE ...the business heretofore conducted by the under- ...signed will be continued under the firm name of ...Mrs. A. Thompson. All liabilities of the firm prior ...to this date will be paid by the undersigned, to whom ...all debts now owing are payable. Dated this 24th day ...of September, 1888. HENRY W. NILES.

HENRY W. NILES. WALTER S. THOMPSON.

NILES & THOMPSON, SOLE AGENTS IN OR- ...egon and Washington Territory for The Boynton ...Furnace Co's Furnaces; also dealers in all kinds of ...Heating and Cooking Stoves, Tin and Copper Ware, ...Hot Air Registers, etc. No. 140 Third street, be- ...tween Morrison and Alder. 283f

...DR. W. J. McDANIEL, OFFICE, ROOMS 9 AND ...10 Cambridge building, corner Third and Morri- ...son streets. Residence 362 Yamhill street, cor. 16th. 276f

...FOR LEASE, ON A TERM OF YEARS, A VAL- ...uable piece of business property, 100x100, on ...North First st. Address J. KEIL, No. 71 A st., and on ...the premises. 276f

...DR. ELENA J. PRICE—PHYSICIAN AND ...surgeon; rooms 22 and 24, first floor Abington ...block; office hours, until 10 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M., 7 to ...8 P. M. 151m

...DURING MY ABSENCE IN EUROPE J. F. ...Bell, M. D., L. R. C. P., London, will have charge ...of my office and practice until my return in January. ...Miss KENNETH A. J. MACKENZIE, M. D.

...DR. S. SEFF, PSYCHOMETRIST AND SPIR- ...itual Teacher. Private consultation daily. Classes ...at 2 and 7:45 P. M. Class in Physical Culture also, ...G. A. R. building, Room 11. 18s-tf

...DR. F. CAUTHORN—OFFICE, ROOM 23 UNION ...Block; residence, N. E. corner of Sixth street ...and 22d. 276f

...NOTICE—During my absence from Portland from ...Oct. 15 to March 15, Dr. G. Cauthorn will assume ...charge of my practice at the same office, room 23, ...Union block. (Signed) A. D. REVAN, M. D.

...SCHOOL of Civil, Mechanical, Mining Engineering, ...Surveying, Archit. Assay. 723 Market, San Fran- ...cisco, Cal. A. VAN DER NAILLEN, Director.

...J. E. FISK, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND ...Assayer. Analyses made and assaying done at ...the lowest rates. Office 104 First street, Portland, Or.

...STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND ...other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. ...Oregon Transfer and Storage Co., 30 Ash street. Tele- ...phone 60.

...REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN ...($10) dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person ...or persons stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south ...of Alder st. 276f

...JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN AP- ...pointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the ...Cascade River Paper Co., and are prepared to pur- ...chase, for cash, Rope, Burlaps, Manilla rope and all other ...kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. ...Nos. 91 and 91½ First, Portland, Oregon. 4sf

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

...FARRINGTON & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAIL- ...ers of wall paper and window shades. The leading ...wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs con- ...stantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

...OREGON CLOTHING MANUFACTURING ...Company, 92 North First street. Factory in Mo- ...Addin Addition, East Portland.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

...HENRY, HEITSHU & WOODARD, 207 AND 209 FIRST ...st., Portland, Or.

IRON CASE MANUFACTURERS.

...PORTLAND BOX CASE CO., 160 AND 162 FRONT ...street, Portland, Or.

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

By Mail—Postage paid—In advance—

Daily, with Sunday, per month	$ 1 00
Daily, Sunday excepted, per year	10 00
Daily, with Sunday, per year	12 00
Sunday, per year	2 00
Sunday and Weekly, per year	3 50
Weekly, per year	1 00

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:

Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted	25c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included	30c

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, SEPT. 28.

FROM THE SEASIDE AND RESORTS.

Visitors/Pers who have returned from the seaside and other points will please notify this office of the fact at once, that the paper may be changed promptly.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Sept. 26, 5 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height above Sea Level.	Height above Ground.	Temperature.	Wind Direction.	Wind Velocity.	State of Weather.
Portland	30.30	—10	64	NW	.06	Fair
Olympia	29.88	—10	70	N	.00	Clear
Roseburg	29.82	—18	58	N	.00	Clear
Red Bluff	29.76	—08	96	S	.00	Clear
Sacramento	29.80	—09	80	SW	.00	Clear
Tatoosh	29.88	—04	52	Calm	.04	Clear
Spokane	29.70		72	N	.00	Clear
Walla Walla	29.92		86	SW	.00	Clear
Fort Canby	29.90	00	58	S	.00	Foggy
Eureka	29.96		66	N	.00	Cloudy

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time	Bar.	Ther.	Rel. Hum.	Direc. of Wind	Vel. of Wind	Rain fall	Weather.
5 A. M.	29.92	52	97	S	2	.00	Clear
5 P. M.	29.82	66	43	NW	2	.00	Fair

Maximum temperature, 68.0; Minimum temperature, 50.0. River, 15 feet. Change, 0.0 feet.

	Normal.	Mean.	Departure from Normal.	Total excess or deficiency since 1st of present mo.	Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1888.
Temperature	58	68.	10.	138.	259.
Precipitation	.06	.00	—.06	—.01	—7.42

PASSENGER LISTS.

Oregon & California—Passed Montara September 27 in special car "Nimrod:" Grand Sire John C. Underwood, lieutenant-general Patriarchs Militant, department; Grand Sire Charles M. Sumner, lieutenant-colonel Patriarchs Militant; East Grand Sire James B. Hipolson, major-general Patriarchs Militant; Past Grand Sire John H. White and daughter and Miss Mary L. Long; Maj. Gen. Francis E. Merriman, inspector general patriarchs Militant, and wife; Brevet Maj. Gen. Wm. S. Frost, acting A. A. G. Patriarchs Militant; Brig. Gen. M. Richard Muckle, A. C. M. G. Patriarchs Militant; Gr. Rep. T. C. Watson and wife, John C. Clarke and wife, A. G. Hitchings, Mrs. B. F. Decker, T. A. Blanchard, John Mollett, T. H. Cuse, W. W. Bouffleur, E. B. Greco, O. W. Ostrander, A. C. Bryan, A. B. Gallicott and wife, H. McMurphy, C. Smith, J. A. Magee, G. O. Colburn, E. E. Gilbert, F. A. Phelps, T. W. Bryan, Wm. Conley, W. B. Safford, W. G. Dye, C. W. Clark, B. T. Mills, wife and child, A. W. Berggren, J. T. Hendrick, Mrs. W. D. Mussell, J. K. Powers and wife, Alfred Orendorff, Miss Alice Orendorff, Miss Lee, Col. Lee, Miss Failing, H. J. Rice and wife, H. Bratnober, H. Abes, Miss Gamper, J. Orendorff, F. B. Bryan, W. Pinkham and wife, A. McKinney, C. V. Anderson, Dr. Hiram Hill, Mrs. S. D. Lord, Clara S. Crum, E. Brown and wife, Thomas C. Grant, C. C. Crabe, Mrs. Mad. J. Loeb, M. J. D. Miller, W. R. Dunbar, S. H. Shattuck, H. H. Robinson, Miss Tuckolsky, T. Sturtridge and twenty-two second class.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Huntington September 26: H. S. Cochran, W. B. Rogers, C. J. Frances, H. D. Abbot, S. Boyle, Chas. Boyle, Katie Begly, W. D. Barter, Mrs. A. A. Scheink and daughter, S. M. Kristy and wife, Mrs. J. A. Alden, John Murdock, A. H. McKay, C. M. Frances, M. McMahon and wife, H. B. Donnelly and wife and ninety-second class.

Northern Pacific—Passed Huron September 26: James Brown and wife, S. D. Mills and daughter, F. L. Martin, C. C. Louden, J. Smith, Frank Brown and wife, A. L. Brown and wife, J. C. Cowen, S. L. Markes and family and fifty second-class.

TRANSACTIONS IN EARTH.

DEEDS RECORDED SEPTEMBER 27.

L. H. D. Donby to M. C. George, lots 19, 13, 14, 15, 16, blk 50, lots 1, 5, blk, 53 Carter's, September 27; $3500.

C. S. Chaggett to T. D. Jack, 100x100 feet 110 feet from quarter stake S 20, 1 S, 4 E, May 19; $200.

A. A. Bowen and wife to Mary E. Lacy, lot 6, blk 17, Albina, September 26; $700.

T. W. Pittingar and wife to G. C. Krebs, lot 3, blk 26, Albina; June 19; $350.

L. T. West and wife to John M. Cress, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, blk 13, Bertha, September 3; $500.

Florence Fuson to J. M. Moyer, lot 16, blk 31, Albina homestead, September 21; $300.

J. Surman to same, lot 15, blk 3, Albina homestead, September 21; $300.

S. G. Eddy and wife to C. H. Hamlin, 7½ acres and 80 acres, S 12, 13, 1 S, 3 E, September 26; $2500.

Total, $10,350.

BRIEF MENTION.

No. 7 is Keith's—Washington street.

Ten more boys wanted at A. D. T. Co., 162 1st.

Make no mistake bullock for No. 7 Washington—Keith's oyster house.

Always there to wait on the many customers of the Portland, 71 First—Tom Richards.

Poultry, oysters, fish and game at Chas. A. Markey's 4th and Morrison streets, leading house.

Send for catalogue of the new goods arriving daily from the East, to S. Mayer, Grocer, 70 Morrison. Country orders promptly executed.

Those visiting the fair will find a most complete assortment of pianos and musical goods at the well known Kohler & Chase Music House, 71 Morrison street.

OPENING DAY.

Mrs. Swift & Erricksen, of the Mikado, millinery and dress-making establishment, 100 and 100½ Morrison street, will have their fall and winter opening on Thursday and Friday, September 27 and 28. The ladies of Portland are cordially invited to call and see the display of Parisian hats and bonnets, and especially the fancy art department.

Yellowstone National Park.

Take the Northern Pacific railroad to all points East. The only line to the Yellowstone National Park. Secure your park tickets and Pullman berths at the general office of the Northern Pacific railroad, No. 2 Washington street, corner of Front.

The wisest writers on what to do at home and in one another's home are in the Ladies' Home Journal and Practical Housekeeper.

Picture-makers, too.

A magazine with nearly a million subscribers can do what nobody dreamed of two or three years ago. Twenty large pages a month of housekeeping wisdom, diversion, help, by reading and picture. The pictures are quick, but the reading lasts; and so do the pictures.

Do you know the rule about pictures? Let them be few if you must; but let them be good.

Ten cents in silver or stamps will bring you the magazine the rest of the year, including September.

The October number is on the news-stands now—six cents. LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.—A good paying general merchandise business situated in the liveliest town in the Willamette valley. Reason for selling: Other large interests require undivided attention. Address M., care OREGONIAN.

The largest shipment of clothing that passed through the Northern Pacific Express office in Portland was consigned to Arthur Kohn, Second and Morrison streets.

WANTED—Two first-class coat makers; none but first class need apply. Arthur Kohn, Second and Morrison streets.

All the seats taken daily at the New York. 133 First and 8 Alder. During the fair take your friends to see Hackney.

PRACTICAL PLUMBING.—J. F. Shea has removed from 6th street to 23, south of B.

THE NOVEL BY THE HOUR.—"ROBERT ELSMERE." Paper edition, 50c at Ed. Dekum's.

The Queen of Spades, by E. P. Bowe, for sale by C. H. Wilcox, 150 First street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Cabinet Photos $4 per doz. at Tweedie's, 167 First.

Woven Wire Spring Beds. George M. Parker, 131 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

For Cutlery, Guns, Carbines, Rifles and Cigars, go to Nash and Washington streets.

Used by physicians and the people over forty years for Hemorrhages and Internal Accidents, Pain Extract. Beware of imitations and substitutes.

The Vienna, Washington street, Meals at reduced rates, system

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

HE GOT CAUGHT HIMSELF.—Last evening a lady, accompanied by four children, was alighting on First street. Her purchases made a large parcel, which incommoded her when she attempted to get the children aboard a car. A man standing by offered to hold her parcel while she assisted the children in the car, and when she had accomplished this, and looked around for her parcel, the man was gone. She inquired at the Morrison street bridge, but no such man had passed there, but on inquiry at the Stark street ferry she learned that he had just crossed the river. She followed over, and by chance met him coming out of a saloon, and took her parcel from him. Marshal Wm. Morgan was informed of the matter, and soon found out who the thief was, and he will probably be arrested. He is a tramp, or, as Mr. Morgan says, a regular hobo.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH PASTOR.—The committee acting on behalf of the First Baptist church in the matter of permanent pulpit supply is in receipt of a telegraphic message from Rev. John Gordon, D. D., of Waltham, Mass., to whom the church recently extended a formal call, signifying his acceptance of the charge. A letter is shortly expected which will more fully explain and settle the details of the arrangement. Mr. W. T. Branch has heard from Rev. J. Q. A. Henry who is still at Colorado Springs, Colorado, with his wife. Mr. Henry writes that for the first week of his stay there his lungs troubled him greatly, owing to the extreme rarefaction of the atmosphere. Since that time, however, his health, he thinks, has perceptibly improved, though he is still troubled with insomnia.

THE DOG HARVEST.—The work of the city dog-catcher is being prosecuted with willing effect. There is already a great depopulation of dogs, while the few that are still occasionally seen slink about with the characteristic prowess of a Texas coyote. With drooping caudal appendage, eyes, one resting on the ground, and the other on the nearest passer-by, and a general far-away expression of countenance, these canines seem, vulgarly speaking, to have "caught on" to the doings of the dog catcher, and pick their route accordingly. It is but a matter of time when these merry, tramp dogs, which accumulate from time to time, and are as much a nuisance as their friends—tramps of the genus homo—will be done away with.

GAME IN PLENTY.—Game of all kinds is arriving in great abundance. The market is well supplied with ducks, quail, grouse, snipe, and in fact game of all kinds that can satisfy the taste of the most fastidious. Even deer, bears and coons are in the market. In front of a fish and game market on Morrison street there was yesterday seen hanging a large black bear. Next it hung a coon, somewhat smaller in size. Close by there is a turkey tied to a post and a quail confined in a small cage improvised out of an old dry goods box. The last two are not labeled for sale, but there is no doubt that the critical taste not satisfied with the other game can be accommodated with these also.

CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1889.—In addition to Vancouver and La Camas, the next city directory will include directories for Oregon City and Astoria. With a double force of men and no delays from any cause whatever, the work will be issued in nearly sixty days from the time the canvass begins. There is every evidence that Portland will show a very gratifying increase of population for the year 1888, and there is no better means except an actual census of estimating a city's population than by its directory. R. L. Polk & Co. will make every effort to show in their next edition, as heretofore, the exact status of the city's growth, both as to population and new business enterprises.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—James C. Smith was brought up from Oak Point yesterday by Deputy U. S. Marshal Roberts, who arrested him on a charge of perjury. It is alleged that Smith took up a piece of land which had been homesteaded by another person, and swore that the land had been abandoned. He had a partial preliminary hearing before U. S. Commissioner Paul R. Deady yesterday, and was held in the sum of $500 to appear for a continuance of the examination next Tuesday. The accused claims it is a ruse adopted by some blackmailers who want to deprive him of his land, which is quite valuable, because of a heavy growth of exceptionally fine timber.

SHOULD USE DISINFECTANTS.—"I wish you would call attention," said a leading citizen yesterday, "to the matter of disinfectants being used by the city garbage collectors. There is hardly a well man in town. Everybody is complaining, and no small cause of it is the presence of impurities in the atmosphere. On a day like this, when the air is heavy and still, all the foul matter which emanates from the garbage piles in the yards about town is held suspended in the air, and is far from being healthy. The collectors should be required to sprinkle a proper disinfectant about during their work. A small handful of the powder will be ample at each place."

LANE COUNTY FAIR.—"I have just returned from the Lane county fair at Eugene City," said Rev. L. D. Driver yesterday, "and I must say that in many essential features the display is superior to that of the state fair at Salem. The cattle and blood-horse exhibits are very fine. The finest Jerseys are there, also the best Clydesdale horses in the state. Geo. Belshaw, whose wheat has won a number of prizes at world's fairs, has a wonderful collection of wheat in silk and in jars, containing 105 varieties. Mr. Belshaw has recently sold out his farm near Eugene, and has gone into town to live."

BELONGS TO A BAT-SWINGER.—A bundle of clothes, which, from appearances, must belong to a baseball player, was picked up in front of No. 49 North First street yesterday morning, and left at the police station. Now if the owner of this bundle, whether he be catcher, pitcher or umpire, will call for the same, it will be returned to him. He need feel no delicacy or modesty in appearing in person to call for it, for the public knows very well the significance of such a look at the close of the baseball season. This little bundle, perhaps the all of some hard working bat-swinger, is awaiting ownership.

THE WRECKED DERBY PARK.—First Officer Chambers, of the wrecked Derby Park, was among the passengers on the George W. Elder, which arrived Tuesday night. He was master of the Archer when that vessel was here two years ago. He says that the island of Penrhyn, where the vessel was wrecked, is an atoll, a circular coral reef. There are 500 natives and one white man, Captain Bellamy of the Derby Park is unfortunate; he lost his vessel, his wife was drowned, his sister, the wife of the captain of the Beresford, died as the vessel was entering port.

PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Mechanics' fair last evening the association was presented with a Russian flag by Mr. Gustaf Wilson, Russian vice-consul, on behalf of the Russian residents here. Mr Arthur Wilson, Danish vice-consul, also presented, on behalf of the Danish citizens, a Danish flag, and the Hollanders resident here presented the flag of their native country. The flags are all fine large ones and will, when displayed from the staffs erected for that purpose, add much to the appearance of the pavilion.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.—Mr. B. L. Durham, cashier of Commercial National bank, left yesterday to attend the bankers' convention, which meets at Cincinnati on October 3. He was accompanied by Mr. Geo. H. Durham, who goes to St. Louis on legal business. They will probably visit New York and other Eastern cities before returning. A dispatch was received yesterday from Mr. Frank Dekum, who is at Cincinnati and is very lonesome and homesick. It is not to be wondered at that he is lonesome "way off there."

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.—The county board of equalization which has been in session at the court house for four days adjourned yesterday sine die. Quite a number of taxpayers appeared before the board, but there were but few reductions made in their assessments, as in a large majority of cases the board was able to satisfy those complaining that their assessment was all right. The board fixed the assessment on the S. P. & O., O. R. & N. and N. P. R. R. companies' lines at $4000 per mile.

KILLED MARTENS.—Per order of Capt. M. G. Battershell, Company C, First regiment, O. N. G., will appear at the armory next Monday night at 8 o'clock. Be there and bring on the carcass of the dead martens; also the live ones, if any, and prepare for a skinning. Failure will be translation.

If a Fall Overcoat is not Stylish, it is nothing. You must devote SPECIAL SHADES of goods to it: you must emphasize certain ELEGANT DETAILS of shaping and trimming.

There is no part of our stock that we are prouder of than our Fall Overcoats. What is more to the point, we please more of the careful dressers than any other house. And this PRESENT Fall Overcoat stock of ours far excels all previous efforts.

Before purchasing, it will pay you to examine our immense lines of CHINCHILLAS, FUR BEAVER, MONTENACS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, ENGLISH CASSIMERES, and many other kinds of Fine and Serviceable Goods,

From 10 to $40.

An Unequaled Selection Frock and Sack

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

With and without Extra Pants.

From all the leading makers, such as J. B. Stetson & Co., Dickinson & Brown, and others.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Complete stock of New and Elegant lines of Underwear, Socks, Ties, Gloves, etc.

We are sole agents for House's Chest Shield Protectors and Double-seated Drawers.

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest.

135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

BRAKEMAN INJURED.—H. B. Chatterton, a brakeman in the employ of the P. & W. V. R. R., while coupling freight cars Wednesday evening, was severely injured by being crushed between two cars. He was taken to the Portland hospital where his injuries were attended to by Dr. A. S. Nichols. His hip bone was fractured, which may render his leg stiff, but his other injuries will not prove serious.

PLAT FILED.—A plat of the Base Line addition to the city of East Portland was filed yesterday with Recorder Dudley by G. M. and Josephine Stearns. The addition comprises two blocks containing nine lots of 50x100 feet and is situated at the corner of Twenty-first and J streets.

UNION MEETING TO-NIGHT.—Young people from all the evangelical churches of the two Portlands are invited to meet to-night in the Calvary Presbyterian church, where a union meeting of Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor and kindred associations will be held.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.—Under date of September 24, Gen. Gibbon has issued the following order: Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted to Post Chaplain John H. Macomber, U. S. army.

BELONGS TO A BAT-SWINGER.—A bundle of clothes, which, from appearances, must belong to a baseball player, was picked up in front of No. 49 North First street yesterday morning, and left at the police station. Now if the owner of this bundle, whether he be catcher, pitcher or umpire, will call for the same, it will be returned to him. He need feel no delicacy or modesty in appearing in person to call for it, for the public knows very well the significance of such a look at the close of the baseball season. This little bundle, perhaps the all of some hard working bat-swinger, is awaiting ownership.

THE LINCOLN CLUB.—The colored republican club, known as the Lincoln Club, will hold a meeting at Union hall to-night. A number of able speakers will be present to address the meeting, and an interesting entertainment is promised.

A BALLAD SOCIAL.—The ladies of the Unitarian church will give their first social of the season next Friday evening, October 5. The rendition of several fine ballads will be one of the features of the evening.

HOLMES' BUSINESS COLLEGE.—The following students are employed at R. G. Dun's agency: Mrs. R. W. Westlake, Alice Buckenmeyer, Katie Reid, Emma Summerfield, Eda Briggs.

AUTOMATIC ENGINES.

TACOMA, W. T., Feb. 23, 1888.

Messrs. Russell & Co., Portland, Oregon.—Gentlemen: We have been running the automatic engine bought of you for a week or more and so far we are much pleased with it. Our engineer says it is the best engine he ever ran, and he has had extensive experience in building and running of engines. What he notices especially is its uniformity of action under varying load. He tested it with his speed indicator and found there was no change in the number of revolutions when the dynamo was plugged in or cut out.

Yours truly,

TACOMA LIGHT & WATER CO.

By J. H. HOUGHTON, Secretary.

"Do you know, sir," said a long haired passenger, with his greasy Prince Albert buttoned tight about the neck, "that I have been a prohibitionist for thirty years?" "Is that so?" replied the other. "Thank heaven I have never been as unfortunate as all that, but I've had inflammatory rheumatism for ten years!"—*New York Sun.*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria;
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria;
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MASON BROS.

LIVERY & HACK STABLE,

Third and Madison.

Hacks for visiting, per hour.....$1 50
Calling, first hour.....1 50
Each additional hour.....1 00

Theaters and Parties:

One or two persons, to and from.....$2 00
Three or four persons, to and from.....3 00

No charge for baggage that can be taken on backs.

Two-Horse Coupes

Riding and driving, per hour.....$2
Usual rates. Telephone 541.

TELEPHONE 231.

C. E. Geiger, M. D.,

DON'T MISS IT

71st—71st

TO-DAY.

A GREAT OFFERING

—OF—

In Finest Grades Manufactured by Russell & Co., Bradford, Eng.

Heavy Double-warp Black Brilliantines (Alpacas) and Black Sicilians.

All 56 inches wide, of Pure Mohair, of Highest Silk Finish and Lustres.

The following Price List of this Special Purchase is for our Friday Surprise Sale Only:

56-inch BRILLIANTINES:

		Regular price.
Quality X	$ 78 per yd.	$1 25
Quality A	87½ per yd.	1 50
Quality AA	1 05 per yd.	1 75
Quality AAA	1 20 per yd.	2 00
Quality AAAI	1 40 per yd.	2 25
Quality AAAA	1 55 per yd.	2 50

56-inch SICILIANS:

Quality A	$0 85 per yd.	1 50
Quality AA	1 05 per yd.	1 75
Quality AAA	1 20 per yd.	2 00
Quality AAAI	1 40 per yd.	2 25
Quality AAAA	1 55 per yd.	2 50

To-day Only at These Prices

VERY FASHIONABLE, elegant appearance, and well known for their almost endless durability. Russell & Co's goods are reputed to be the finest manufactured in the world, and all 56 inches wide. Of this extra wide width 6 to 7 yards is ample for the fullest suit pattern, equaling 10 yards of the ordinary widths. Suit patterns will cost $4.68, $5.25, $6.30, etc., about half usual prices.

QUANTITY WILL BE LIMITED.

SEE DISPLAY.

First, Second & Taylor Sts.

DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS.

SEE NONE BUT THE GENUINE.

Specific for Exhausted Vitality, Physical Debility, Wasted Forces, Nervous Derangements, Constitutional Weakness, etc., etc.

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and the Medical Celebrities of the World.

Agents, J. G. STERLE & CO., 635 Market street, Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Sent by mail or express anywhere. Box of 50, $1.45, of 100 $2.00; of 200, $3.50; of 400, $6.00. Preparatory Pills, $2.00. Send for Circular.

6s d&sltm

FRENCH MARBLE

Of My Own Selection, in Paris,

Wholesale and Retail.

A. FELDENHEIMER,

Cor. First and Morrison Sts.

A. FUHLENDORF,

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler. Dealer in American and Swiss Watches. All kinds of Watches Repaired carefully; also Watches that have failed to give satisfaction after being repaired by other hands. Jewelry repaired and made to order. Common Watches cleaned 50c. Clocks 75c; common Crystals, first quality 15c. All work warranted. 134 Third st., bet. Washington and Alder, Portland. 3sjun7

BECK, THE JEWELER,

Front and Morrison,

Opposite Elwood and St. Charles Hotels,

Headquarters for All American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLAIMED GOODS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 103 First st., Private entrance north hallway.

YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR.

"AMERICAN VIEWS," a beautiful album, containing views of the principal cities in the United States. Buy a dollar's worth at Wisdom's Drug Store and get one free—worth at any book store 50 cents—or if you prefer, you may have an HAUTON directory on same conditions. After you get one of each of the above prices, we have a large line of Beautiful Picture Cards, which we give with purchases. Remember,

WISDOM'S DRUG STORE.

NOTICE:

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE BUSINESS heretofore conducted by the undersigned will be continued under the firm name of Page & Son.

F. H. PAGE.

Portland, Sept. 22, 1888. (2sat7)

J. H. PAGE. F. H. PAGE.

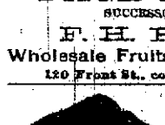
PAGE & SON,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. H. PAGE,

Wholesale Fruits and Produce,

120 Front St., cor. Washington.



NEWG STILE

DENTIST.

TEETH without Plates, Cocaine for Painless Extraction. Office, S. W. corner First and Yamhill streets, rooms 7 and 8.

H. B. LITT

Manufacturer of Ladies' All-Wool and Silk Dresses and Wraps, corner Third & Ash sts. P. O. Box 987. Parlor office 20 and 23 Roe Richer

THE BEST SIMONDS' SAWS.

Wholesale and Retail.

DAYTON & HALL, Portland.

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.

Painless extraction of teeth, filling from $1 upward. Dr. Clark, 7½ First st., Mosgrove Block, Room 4, Union Block, over Chinese Store.

THEY WILL TRADE.

H. C. ATKINSON has a new and fine 7-room house, with bath, hot and cold water, gas, etc., in Albina, to trade for a small farm. Office, Room 16, over Glisan's Drugs.

One Price to All.

1888-9.

FALL A

THE WAY OVER.

Wide was the river; the tide ran fast,
And dim lay the other shore,
But the shepherd took a lamb in his breast,
And no passed on before.
The sheep stood trembling—he called in vain
Till, the lamb in his bosom, cried
Then the white ewes answered, and followed fain,
And came to the other side.

My Shepherd hath taken my lamb away—
But I know it is not forever
"Come, follow! come, follow!" I hear him say,
"It is beautiful over the river."
Aye, beautiful where my lamb has gone,
Thou Shepherd tender and wise
This is thy loving way lead on
To the pastures of the skies.

—James Buckham.

ON THE BORDER.

By Emma Curtis Kummel.

[Copyrighted 1888 by the Author.]

The night was very dark, a windless, starless summer night. The surface of the great Niagara gleamed black and smooth as a mirror, but the strong silently rushing current beneath caused soft little ripples like fairy laughter around the crumbling piles of the long docks or the boom of of great logs chained along the shore. In the Stygian blackness of the narrow water ways beneath the docks the water rats and snakes could be heard boldly diving or chasing each other.

From the low lying bushy shores of Grand Island the barking of a farmer's watch dog and the lowing of his cattle was borne across the water startlingly distinct and clear, and the ferry tug lying at her dock a mile up the river filled the air with her short, quick breathing, low and faint. On the main land a few lights gleamed, but it was only a matter of conjecture from whence they shone no outlines of buildings could be discerned against the black ground of cloudy sky.

A small rowboat containing two persons advanced from the silence of mid river, the oars ringing loud in the rowlocks. The rower paused, stopped his oars and stood upright in the boat.

"I declare," he exclaimed, peering anxiously in all directions, "I never saw so black a night! I wish we had not started up. I don't see how we are ever going to find our dock."

"Isn't that the head of Little Island?" remarked a girl's voice, doubtfully. "We are some distance from shore yet. I think if you row farther in we may be able to see the capstan, at least you ought not to stop rowing, for see how fast we are drifting down stream."

The man resumed his oars and pulled vigorously for a few moments to regain his lost ground. Suddenly a long, dark object shot noiselessly across their path and a stern voice hailed them.

"Halt! Who goes there?"

The girl uttered a stifled cry of alarm.

"Don't be frightened," said her companion, reassuringly. It is the custom boat." Then as the inquiry was repeated more imperatively

"It's George Locke, Mr. Van Dorn. No smuggler this time."

"We are not after a smuggler," answered the customer house officer, as the long, black boat with her silent crew and muffled oars came alongside. "We have been notified that Tim Conkling is going to skip over to Canada to-night, and we don't mean to let him."

"What! the bank robber? I supposed he was safe there before this. Has he been run down to this place?"

"Yes, Arnold was on his track yesterday, and is positive he is in hiding somewhere along here. All the ferries are guarded, so his only chance is to steal a boat or find a friend to help him in that way, and it will be a mighty small boat that escapes our eyes, let me tell you."

"He couldn't have chosen a better night for it," remarked George Locke. "I'm afraid you'd lose your man. The devil couldn't find him to-night on the river."

"You must know the river as well by night as by day, Mr. Van Dorn, said the girl speaking for the first time.

"Well, I guess I do, Miss Carrie," was the answer, "for I've patrolled it nearly every night for the last fifteen years."

"We are about lost and I cannot find our dock, please set us right. Isn't that a capstan to our right? and which one is it? We won't get home to-night, if you don't help us."

The officer laughed as he answered "Yes, it is the upper capstan. Can't you see the faint form of the trees in the old grave yard?"

"Oh, yes! I think I do see something. Thank you. Now we can get in, I'm sure. Good night!"

"Good night. If you want help call out and we'll hear you. Steady, boys! All together now!"

The government boat glided away into the darkness as noiseless as it had appeared, and, after five minutes of cautious rowing and groping about, the row boat was pushed into her slip near the old capstan and chained. Then the man assisted his companion out upon the logs and up into the long, low building.

As, with hands outstretched and holding to each other, they felt their way through it to the gang way on the other side, a faint rubbing, sliding noise caused the girl to seize her escort's arm nervously.

"Oh, what is that?" she exclaimed in a low, frightened tone. "Something touched me."

The man laughed. "Van Dorn has made you nervous," he said. "It was probably a rat or a stray cat. You don't think Jim Conkling is hiding here, do you?"

Oh, please don't suggest such a thing," she cried. "I'm frightened half to death now. Do let us get out of this horrid place!"

"Well, here is the door. Careful now! remember that loose plank. Now you are all right, come on."

The gangway cracked and rattled as they stumbled along, then the sand rolled under the departing steps and all was still.

Suddenly the listening silence of the dark room was broken by another slow, cautious movement, followed by a deep, impatient sigh, and then a few muttered words. "God!" said the voice huskily. "That was a close shave! Suppose they had had a lantern! The officers out, too! Who can have betrayed me to them? I wonder?—if she has? No, of course not—she would not dare—"

The clouds were lifting a little, and faintly outlined against a narrow strip of clear sky the tall, slight figure of a man stood upon the edge of the capstan looking out toward the river.

"It's hard times," the voice continued grumblingly. "I'd been safe in Canada before this if I hadn't hung about to see her. How am I going to get over with this watch on the river? If I wait till daylight I might as well give myself up. What a fool—"

He ceased his murmur abruptly. The rolling of stones under a rapid step, the light fall of a foot on the shaky old gangway made him shrink back into the darkness from which he had dared to emerge.

A moment later the slight figure of a girl with a shawl over her head appeared in the doorway opposite. Her breath came in gasps and for a moment she could not speak.

"Jim! Jim!" she cried finally in a loud whisper that was almost lost amid the ripples and murmur of the water below, "are you here? Oh, tell me quick!"

"Yes, I am here," was the sullen answer, as the man emerged once more from the shadows and approached her. "How can I be anywhere else? Do you know the officers are out after me, Fan? They passed just now, Van Dorn and his men. How do they know I am here? Have you betrayed me, girl?"

"No! no!" she cried, sobbing as she clasped her hands on his arm. "As God hears me! You know I would not—I could not! I heard—not half an hour ago—that Van Dorn was out on the river. Arnold was in the store—they did not see me—I listened—they have found out in some way that you are trying to cross to-night and Arnold has set a watch at the ferry and all along shore. They may come here——"

"Perhaps you have been missed and followed—then all is lost! Well I'll take my chance of a swim!"

"Oh, Jim, you can never swim over in that current! And they will shoot you if they see you. Oh, why don't you give yourself up?"

"And be sent to state's prison? Thank you, but I had much rather be drowned in the Niagara, or even to be shot down like a dog."

The girl was crying bitterly and wringing her hands in despair.

"What can I do?" she asked. "I could not get the boat—there was no chance—I feared I would be too late and ran all the——" She stopped with a gasp and, seizing the man's arm convulsively, pointed to a glimmer of light moving along the shore not a hundred yards away.

"They are coming!" she whispered. "Quick Jim, get up in the loft—before they hear you—oh quick!"

He flew to a corner and seized some narrow cleats nailed upon the wall of the building, then he paused. "What is the use?" he said, despairingly. "I'd sooner take to the river. They'll find you here, and know——"

"Up! up!" she gasped, pushing him with her feeble hands as the tread of men was heard on the creaking gangway.

Because he did not know what else to do he obeyed her quickly nonelessly as only a sailor could, and hid himself in a far corner behind great heaps of rusty chain before the officers entered the capstan.

As he went up the girl ran swiftly out to the farthest end of a large squared log projecting from the river side of the building over the water and crouched down. At the same moment four or five men revolvers in hand, the foremost carrying a bull's eye lantern rushed into the deserted room.

"I heard something!" cried one.

"Not a soul here," said another.

"What's that out on the end of that log?" asked a third advancing. As he spoke the crouching figure moved and the next moment dropped like a stone into the river.

In an instant all was uproar and confusion. The lantern was flung wide open, and four or five pistol shots rang out on the soft night air. The men made a rush for the edge of the capstan.

"There he goes!"

"Where? where?"

"There! Look! There!"

"No, that is a log, it doesn't move."

"Such cursed darkness—as black as pitch!"

"Hark! do you hear him?"

"It is only a ripple where he went down."

These and a dozen like exclamations burst from everyone. They rushed from one end of the building to the other, stumbling against the capstan and firing recklessly at every dark spot in sight, they swung their lanterns close down over the water to watch the ripples, but that only served to make the blackness beyond more intense. The man seemed to have sunk like a stone, not a ripple or splash revealed the spot where he rose again to the surface, if he rose at all.

The constable and his men were baffled. They had received almost positive information that the man they were in search of was hidden in the capstan; they had seen a figure drop into the river, but beyond these facts all was mystery and conjecture.

The shots breaking the peaceful silence, had reached the ears of the revenue officers, and the customs' boat now glided swiftly up, and a hurried consultation was held.

"He may possibly try to swim to Grand Island," said Constable Arnold. "He is a sailor, you know, and can swim like a fish—"

"Unless a shot struck him," suggested Van Dorn.

"Not likely, we fired too wild. Besides, if he'd been hit—unless he was instantly killed—he would have cried out, and so betrayed himself. I believe he sank, and then rising softly in the darkness let himself float along until out of sight and sound, then he will strike for shore."

"We will go back on the river there," said the custom house officer, "and keep close watch of the current."

"It is clearing," remarked one of the men. "The sky is much lighter, it will be harder for him to escape your notice. Of course he will swim and drift down stream, it would only be waste of strength to try and go up against the current."

"Yes," replied Van Dorn, "and he's had a good start—we must be off. Who do you think gave you away, Arnold?"

"That's what puzzles me, how could anyone know our plans?"

"Some sweetheart in the case, no doubt. I've heard he was sweet on Fan Berthold—"

"By Jove! and that's where we laid our plans to-night," exclaimed one of Arnold's men. "But we saw nothing of the girl—"

"That proves nothing," said Van Dorn. "Better look her up when you go back, Arnold. Take my word for it, she's at the bottom of this!"

Arnold's dark face flushed. "It looks like it," he said savagely, between his teeth. "A woman is always at the bottom of all mischief! Come boys, let's be moving. Good luck to you, Cap, I hope you'll succeed better than we did."

Arnold pushed open the door and entered a low, dimly-lighted room, filled with boxes and barrels of feed, and surrounded by a low tier of shelves containing the commonest of groceries, the usual stock of a canal provision store and barn.

A short thick-set man in his shirt-sleeves sat tilted back against the solitary counter, in an old wooden arm-chair, trying to read a paper with the aid of a flaring kerosene lamp. "Hullo, Arnold! back already?" he exclaimed, bringing his chair down upon four legs with a thump, and laying aside his paper as the officer entered.

"Yes, and without our man," was the answer. "Some one warned him and he gave us the slip. Now look here, Berthold—I've heard again to-night that your Fan had a fancy for the fellow, but you're an honest man and want to see rogues brought to justice, and I expect you to help me. Do you think *she* could have warned him?"

"Fan!" ejaculated the old man, the color rising in his broad, fat face and spreading to the roots of his curly white hair. "My Fan! Nonsense, man! How could she? She's been here all the evening and is now sound asleep up stairs."

"Are you sure?" persisted the constable. "If you will be honest with me, we'll get the fellow sooner—you think she is up stairs, but you may be mistaken. Now I want you to go and see, then if you'll swear she is there I'll take your word for it, but if you won't go and see, I must."

"I'll go, of course," said the shop keeper gruffly, "but I tell you it's all a pack of nonsense. She was here not half an hour ago."

He shuffled out of the room and Arnold picking up the paper, perched himself upon the counter to await developments.

Five—ten minutes passed, but the constable was so absorbed in the paper that he remained unconscious of the lapse of time, and looked up with a slight start at last to find the old man at his side.

"Well," he asked somewhat absently. "Is she there?"

"It's just as I told you," was the surly reply. "Now I hope you're satisfied."

"So she is really at home and asleep? Berthold, you have never been known to tell a lie, or I would still go. The evidence of my own eyes. If you will swear she's up there, I'll leave at once. Will you, old man?"

There was an instant's pause, so very brief that the constable did not perceive it. Then the old man, turning half around and leaning heavily against the counter, said briefly and harshly

"I swear!"

"All right!"

Arnold sprang to the floor, his rugged face full of pleasure. "Sorry I troubled you. Good night."

He held out his hand, but Berthold, turning at the moment to screw down his lamp, did not appear to notice it and simply returned the greeting.

When the officer left the shop Berthold turned again and began with shaking hands to close his humble store. His ruddy face was pale, his breath came in loud, quick gasps as he worked, muttering to himself.

"My Fan! My little girl! I've lived for her—How could she—Oh, Fan! Fan!"

When all was secure he took up his lamp and entered the humble room he had locking the door after him. Putting the lamp on the table, he drew the dark green shades over the two small windows opened and shut the outside door to see that it was not fastened then sank in a chair, covered his face with his hands and waited.

Hours passed. The lamp burned lower and lower, then flickered and went out, the clock ticked on monotonously, but the old man never stirred. Daylight at length crept in around the edges of the thick shades, and the voices and footsteps of passers by increased momentarily. There were knocks and calls at the closed store door but Berthold appeared deaf to all sounds. He was listening for only one, the light footsteps he knew and loved so well.

The noises without increased and loud cries of "Berthold!" "Berthold!" still failed to arouse him. Finally a man came around the house and opened the door.

"Berthold!" he cried "are you there?" Then as he entered, "Have you heard it, then? Come, bear up, man, it's hard, I know, but don't sit here like this. Come and see her, perhaps you will feel differently then."

Berthold had lifted his head at the man's entrance and his eyes looked wild and dazed. He stared before him blankly and did not attempt to move, but at these last words he turned his face, with a gleam of intelligence in it, toward the speaker.

"See who?" he asked, confusedly.

"Why Fan, don't you want to see her?"

"Fan!" he started to his feet quickly, and the color came back to his face. "Yes, where is she? Take me to her, I have waited and watched for her all night."

He was hurrying from the door before he finished speaking, his friend placed his hat upon his head and took his arm to guide him, for he walked unsteadily like a drunken man—or one half roused from sleep.

They followed an excited crowd of men and boys and in a few moments reached the small dock before the custom's office, which was covered with men. At their approach the crowd opened suddenly and there—lying on the rough boards—her garments wet and clinging, her long, fair hair unbraided and covering her like a veil, lay the slight, girlish figure that had stolen into the capstan the night before.

Berthold gave one bewildered glance, then with a loud cry flung himself upon the corpse, kissing the white, cold cheek, stroking the fair, wet hair and imploring her tenderly to speak to him, to look at him once more, her old father who had loved her so well.

"How did it happen? Where was she found?" asked a bystander of Arnold, who stood near.

"No one knows. She fell or was knocked into the river and the blow on her temple stunned her so she never rose again. Van Dorn found her about 3 o'clock as he was patrolling the river."

"Did he find any trace of Conkling?" asked another.

"None at all, but George Locke found his boat chain broken and the boat missing this morning, and you can put two and two together as well as any other man."

"Had she," pointing to the drowned girl, "anything to do with his escape, you think?"

"How should I know?" answered Arnold gruffly, turning away. "Where she was or how this happened no one will ever know."

A CLEVER CHEMIST.

How He Reserved $100 for a Pinch of Salt.

Boston Corr. Providence Journal.

A couple of good stories were recently told of an analytical chemist here, whose name is authority when attached to a certificate of purity. He was one day talking with a young brother chemist when a man came in with a bottle of whisky.

"I want this sample of whisky analyzed," he said, "and when you have analyzed it I wish you would write a letter testifying to its purity that we can publish."

"Very well," the chemist answered, taking the sample and marking it. "I will attend to it, but I shall have to have five gallons of the whisky to test it thoroughly."

"Five gallons," returned the manufacturer in some surprise. "I didn't know it took so much, but I'll send it over."

The whisky maker retired, and the young chemist turned to the elder.

"What in the world," he asked, "do you want of five gallons of that whisky? You can't need more than half a gill or so to test it."

"Young man," the other answered a look of mirth and wisdom coming over his face, "didn't you hear him say he wanted a letter to publish? It is absolutely certain that that whisky must be pure."

It is to be supposed that the younger man took the implied lesson in worldly wisdom to heart.

The second story told of the same chemist to the effect that a manufacturer of some patent compound or other came into his laboratory one day with a bottle containing an unwholesome-looking mixture.

"I would give $100," he said, "to know what would make the water and oil in this emulsion separate."

The chemist looked at it.

"Very well," he said, "write your check."

"Check?" the other echoed.

"Yes, your check for $100. You say you are willing to give that, and for that price I am will ng to tell you what will make the water and oil separate."

The visitor hesitated a moment and then wrote his check for the amount named. The chemist carefully deposited it in his pocketbook and then quietly dropped into the liquid a pinch of common salt. Instantly the water and oil separated, and whether the client was satisfied or not he had got what he wanted and paid his own price for it.

Relics of a Prehistoric Race.

Galena (Ill.) Corr. Globe-Democrat.

Several mounds, supposed to be the work of a prehistoric race, have recently been opened in this county by parties from abroad. In Menominee township three skeletons were unearthed, all in a fair state of preservation. The skulls have little or no foreheads, but slope back at a sharp angle from just above the eye-sockets. At the portage just west of Galena two mounds were opened and a number of skeletons of unusual size, together with a handful of large pearls, perforated jeans, clams, copper bodkins and pieces of broken crockery, were found.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. A. M. Bilby, Mitchell, Dak., says: "I have used it in a number of cases of nervous debility, with very good results."

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Great Car Route for all points East. Office, No. 121 Washington street.

AGAINST THE MILLS BILL.

Facts Showing How Wages Have Grown During Twenty-five Years.

Employers and Employes Who Don't Want to Change Conditions That Have Brought Such Benefits.

The changes in the tariff on imports says the New York *Sun* which the Mills bill proposes to make are stirring up an amount of opposition among employers and labor hereabouts. The ordinary manufacturer detests politics in so far as it calls on him to enter actively into a canvass, but a gentleman who is of the class that attends to business talked with a reporter yesterday about the effect which the Mills bill would have on a number of industries with which he is personally familiar. That he is a practical man may be taken without question for he has successfully conducted a business for many years which now employs hundreds of wage earners while the buildings of the establishment cover acres of ground.

Why he said, if you want to know whether a man is financially sound or not what do you do. Get at his bank account and his assets generally such as bonds and real estate, don't you? Then you hunt up his debts and subtract them from his assets. Well then is it not fair to estimate the financial condition of a class of men in the same way, a class such as the wage workers of this country for instance? Just take New York state. There are $417 000 000 in her savings banks. You know and so do I that the great majority of that money belongs to the wage earner. Then look at the real estate. Of course workingmen in New York city do not own many houses although he number of house owned on Manhattan island by men who have made the money for the first one exclusively out of day's wages would astonish you. But you go into villages where there are factories and see what a large percentage of work people own their homes. The money at interest on bond and mortgage is harder to get at but every man of affairs acquainted with people in the village knows pe sonally of several men who worked a manual labor every day for wages who have money so loaned. Here we have, in fact, a state whose people are so rich that they have difficulty in finding safe investments for their money. The conditions under which that state has existed for twenty-five years have been such that every thrifty, healthy man in it could get a bank account. What I want to know is whether these owners of small bank accounts and of comfortable homes, and comforting mortgages are going to vote to change their condition?

"I put that question in plain language to an Irishman who came to my house to do some work the other day.

"I'm after thinking about that same a good dale," he said, "and I'm thinkin' them Southerners as are lookin' this free trade are tryin' to raise the divil with us. They are aware d'ye mind, that the Irish more nor any other people, helped to lick 'em and that the Irish are the hard laborin men of the north, and they are after gettin back on us for the drubbin we gave them."

"That was a new idea for me, but I quote it merely to show that wage earners are working out the results of this free trade legislation for themselves.

"Then, for I am interested in helping these men to see things as they are I asked the man if he knew why prison labor on certain kinds of goods had been abolished. Yes, he knew that. The making of stoves in the prison made hard times for the honest stove moulders in honest shops for the prisoners worked at prices no man could live on.

"Then," I said, do you want the low changed so that the stove moulders and a lot of other honest mechanics will have to compete with the laborer who get but prison pay in the old country?"

"I see that too, and we're all talking about it," he said.

"However, to return to the general subject again, I would like to call attention to the changes in the conditions of both capitalists and wage earners during thirty years.

"In the days of thirty years ago capitalists could invest their money at an average return of 10 per cent. Public unskilled laborers received from 60 to 75 cents a day carpenters from $1 25 to $1 50 a day and masons from $1 50 to $1 75. Now capitalists cannot hope to average over 5 per cent, while the unskilled laborer gets from $1 25 to $1 50, the carpenter from $3 to $3 50 and the mason from $4 to $4 50 a day. This increase in wages and decrease in profit on capital has come during the period that protective duties have been levied on imports. Do wage-workers want to go back to the conditions in which they were before protective duties were levied?

"I know a paper maker in an adjoining state who is of the third generation of paper makers in his family. His father owns six large mills. Every cent of capital they have is locked up in the business in the houses rented to employes and, of course in their own houses. They have no outside investments. Last year a young Japanese gentleman fresh from a down East college with a diploma in his pocket came to the mill and asked to be allowed to go to work on one of the paper machines in order that he might learn how to make common printing paper. They put him to work. He was keen and quick to learn. In three months he had mastered the art of making printing paper. Thereupon he bought the best machine of the sort to be found in the country, and with its appurtenances it was shipped to Japan. Since that he has corresponded with the firm. In Japan for $250 he bought a piece of woodland containing enough wood to supply his mill with pulp for fifty years. The men whom he has trained prepare the wood and run the machinery and turn out completed paper work for 30 cents a day, while the women employed in the factory receive 15 cents and board themselves, of course. The American papermaker said to me the other day.

"I am done with names, and shall hereafter vote for principles. As for the Mills bill, I must obey the first law of nature and preserve myself. How can I compete with the Japanese paper if the tariff is taken off. His labor costs a fourth of what mine does, his wood costs nothing practically, while ocean freights from Nagasaki to New York are so low as to be no protection whatever. You will say perhaps, that Yankee ingenuity will perfect machinery that will beat Japan's cheap labor. The truth is, that the Jap is just as much alive to the benefits of improved machinery as I am and he will buy the new machine as fast as I will. His mills turn out nine tons a day. Give him a chance, and he will load a ship every day."

When I was in England I met a manufacturer of crackers—a baker who employs several thousand men. He used to sell his products largely in America, but eventually on account of the tariff, had to abandon this market. He said to me that he was astonished to think that our people should permit the maintenance of such enormous duties as were levied on imports.

"You would favor free trade," I said.

"Naturally, having seen its benefits."

"Why don't you export to America now?"

"I can't on account of the tariff."

"But if you had free trade, it would be an excellent market?"

"Certainly."

"Well here is the reason we stick to the tariff. You pay your workmen 17 shillings of your money a week. We pay ours in your line of trade 10 of your shillings a day. If we let your product in free of duty under such circumstances of wages, America would indeed be a fine market for you, for you would not alone divide the market there with our bakers but you would take the whole market if you and your associates in the trade could produce enough of the goods until our master bakers reduced the wages of their work people from 10 shillings a day to 17 a week. We don't want to cut the wages, so we stick to the tariff." What did he say to this? Oh, that if foreign goods were let in free, the whole people would get things cheaper, and that our policy was to foster some guild or trade at the expense of the masses.

"To this I have but one thing to say. Up in the northern part of this state I used to know a farmer who not many months ago got into an argument with a free trader. The free trader went over the usual reasoning about the farmer getting his goods so much cheaper if allowed to buy where he could buy the cheapest. The old farmer listened to it respectfully and said nothing until the wind, so to speak, blew itself out. Then he said:

"They always used to tell me that it was cheaper to buy potatoes at 30 cents a bushel than 50 raise them; but, my friend, consider this well suppose you haven't got the 10 cents?"

"That covers the ground. What a fine thing it would be if a workingman could buy a good overcoat for 25 cents, unless indeed the reduction in prices had thrown him out of work so that he didn't have the 25 cents.

"Mr. Mills makes a great argument about letting in raw materials free but his bill does not consist with his argument. Why it is a pretty hard thing to find a genuine raw material, something that labor has not given a value to. But even passing on that he does not in all things reasonably consider as raw materials. Thus the manufacturers of spirits glucose and starch use corn as a raw material. I believe the duty on corn remains at 10 cents in the Mills bill. Now it is a fact that in spite of our exporting of corn every year there are frequently times when corn could be profitably imported from the River Plate in South America were it not for that 10 cents duty. I have a friend in the starch making business. He says that the manufacture of starch consumes 12,400 000 bushels of corn a year. The duty on starch is two cents a pound. The farmers are told, and some of them out West are foolish enough to believe it, that a reduction of the duty on starch would not hurt them. But if the duty were lowered on starch it would simply open the market to starch made of River Plate and Russian corn. For every pound of starch imported there would be decreased demand for American corn. Suppose you ruin the starch trade. Is it a small thing to reduce the home consumption of corn by 12,000 0000 bushels a year? Will the cutting off of this home consumption tend to increase the demand abroad? The manufacturer of whom I spoke employs hundreds of men. Some of these men have worked for him twenty five years. His men altogether own homes assessed at $300 000. Are these men to be turned out of a job? That isn't all. With the duty at two cents a pound some starch is now imported. Cut the duty down 47 per cent, as the Mills bill proposes, and the imports will increase so largely that instead of decreasing the amount of money yearly added to the surplus from imported starch the amount of money so collected will be increased four times. Now the total consumption of starch in families and manufactories is six pounds per capita, and this valued at 4 cents a pound, is 24 cents. By reducing the duty as proposed the farmer might save four or five cents a year on the starch he buys but in doing that he loses not only the market for 12 000 000 bushels of corn, but he loses the trade of those men who were employed in the starch factories. Those factory hands can no longer buy wheat and corn and farm produce when their occupation is gone. They must needs go to work at other occupations already full perhaps, or finding, as the old farmer says, that he hasn't the 10 cents to buy potatoes with he goes to work to raise them. Thus he increases the competition among farmers. The farmer ought to consider that on account of the wonderful development of manufacturing industries in this country we consume 37 per cent of all the corn we raise and export 3. Cut off the manufacturers, and what becomes of us?

"Well" said the reporter "if protective tariffs make high wages, how did it happen that in Germany, where there is a substantial protective tariff, the wages were lower than in free trade England?"

"That is not a hard question. The protective duties have not been levied long in Germany, not long enough to get the wages up, but wages are getting up and will eventually be higher than in England. It took time here to get wages to their present high standard.

"There is one thing that I want to emphasize, and that is, that while this country is rich and the wage earners have wages that, for purchasing power, are much better than they ever had before there are not a few manufacturers who have been losing money year after year in the hope that things would take a turn and yield them something. It was continuous losses not smallness of profits but actual losses through the fierceness of competition, that compelled the formation of what are called trusts. It came to this. Either the manufacturer must quit business, give up the work and ambitions of a lifetime and turn their workmen adrift to shift for themselves, or they must get together and regulate competition. Only those who have had experience can appreciate the anxiety and worry and desperation of manufacturers before they found relief in trusts.

"Here we have a country composed of separate states. For the purposes of business these states form a commercial confederation. They are united for mutual assistance and protection against outside competition. We find that on the whole we have grown wealthy. The laborer has meat to eat with his bread, and coffee and tea and milk and beer to drink as his taste dictates. Where does the laboring man have such good food as Americans have? Where is he so comfortably dressed? Food and dress are a pretty good measure of national wealth when you consider the food and dress of the laborer. I say we have grown rich in twenty five or thirty years under a protective tariff. Suppose you were a manufacturer, and on account of your superior system you were making more money than you could invest or use would you on that account invite your competitors to take a share of your money? Suppose you owned a patent on some process that gave you a great advantage over all opposition. When you found wealth rolling up would you give your competitors your patent process? Shall we say to foreign nations that we have grown so rich that we can now afford to invite them to come in and take our market from us?

CHEAPER GOODS, DID YOU SAY?

Salt Lake Tribune.

This is the year when the cry is for cheap goods. We are told how much the farmer could save were it possible for him to buy in England what he needed with the proceeds of his wheat crop. It is a plausible statement, too, and calculated to strike as altogether possible and sensible the unthinking. But there is another side to the story. It is just sixty-seven years since England established absolute free trade between England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. At the time Ireland had rude but extensive manufactories, that gave an immense number of people employment. The farmers traded their products for their manufactured goods, and the result was the country was able to sustain itself. England killed these manufactories, and the justification which she pleaded for the act was that she could supply the articles to the men of Ireland so much cheaper. It was precisely the same argument which the "tariff reformers" in the United States are using this year. But in a single year there was no money with which to buy those cheaper goods, and the fatal effects of the policy as they have materialized since, can be readily understood by the dullest brain by glancing over the following.

Died of famine (people)	1 223,000
Number of emigrants	4 186 000
Persons evicted	8,668,000

Those figures are authentic, and they tell their own story. England has certainly been as kind to Ireland as she would be to the United States. If she has cheaper goods than ours it is only because she has obtained laborers cheaper than American laborers will work for. We do not think men would die of starvation in America under free trade, for there is too much land, but the country would in three years be drained of money even as Ireland was, and the loss that would be suffered would be incalculable. I was given out shortly after the nominations that more Irish-Americans than ever before would vote the republican ticket this fall. We do not see how any Irishman can vote any other ticket this year. They cannot fail to note how jubilant the English press is over the prospect of Mr. Cleveland's election. When England approves a certain commercial policy toward any country, is there an Irishman who does not know instinctively that it is something for the other country to shun? Go to any two places in our country and find out the amount of money per capita in circulation respectively in the two places, and the difference in the wages paid will be found to be in the same ratio. Now, if half the money of this country should be sent abroad in the next four years, labor and the proceeds of labor would suffer a like shrinkage. What would cheap goods signify to the poor man then? He would not have a dollar to purchase with.

REV. JOEL R. THOMPSON.

He Writes of the Republican Harmony in Clark County, W. T.

Why He Is Not an Active Political Partisan—No Little Revenges Thought of—Equal Suffrage Question Not Being Considered.

VANCOUVER W. T. Sept. 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

A note of your special correspondent, Sare," which appeared in Sunday's issue pays me the compliment of attaching considerable importance to my actions and preferences during the present political campaign. The assertion is made that I am keeping the woman's suffrage question in local politics, that I am securing some little revenges, and am lacking in enthusiasm as a political partisan etc.

I wish to say that your correspondent has been misinformed to a certain extent. Firstly—I expect to support the republican ticket with few exceptions and in so doing will probably vote for a number of anti suffragists. I have not considered this question at all in any respect being in the present canvass. The great political parties have ignored it (to their shame) in the platforms which set forth their principles and I really have not canvassed the position of any of the candidates, upon the subject. But I want it distinctly understood (if the understanding amounts to anything) that I am as much the friend of equal suffrage as I have ever been. Indeed I have been, if possible more solidified, in favor of this reform since our bourbon democratic supreme court has seen fit to permit personal prejudice to outrun sound legal principles and set aside the twice-expressed will of the people of this territory. All things come round to him who waits," and there are a good many thousands of loyal republicans and bed rock democrats also who are only waiting for the right time to speak out in such ringing tones that all political parties and factions shall be compelled to give respectful attention to our just demands.

Reforms never go backward. The day is doubtless not far in the future when we shall be treated to the edifying spectacle of political conventions attempting to outstrip each other—with bats in hand and their best company manners—bidding for the votes of "the dear ladies." You know this phenomenon has appeared twice already in the political campaigns of Washington territory, and history very often repeats itself. We have a strong faith in the omnipotence of right, and the scriptures say. He that believeth shall not make haste." So we are possessing our souls in patience. Still, some of us do not have much admiration for the men or the parties who were ardent supporters of woman suffrage when the ladies had votes but who are afraid to touch this question with a forty foot pole, now that our supreme court has deprived one-half of our citizens of their fair and legal right to a voice in this government of the people by the people."

But we are willing to leave this question out of the present campaign, because we see no practical use in making any issue upon it for the time being. It will probably be a good thing to let this full's political warfare be waged upon such purely party grounds that in future we may know whether Washington territory is democratic or republican and it will not be wise for the friends of equal suffrage to make much ado about the question in a contest that will result in the election of one or three candidates for congress who are all well known friends of the good cause.

Secondly—I am not seeking any "little revenges." I expect to vote for a number of candidates on the republican ticket who voted against my election two years ago. There is not much "little revenge" in that—unless it be in the scriptural way of "heaping coals of fire on their heads." There has been a great deal too much of personal revenge injected into the politics of Clarke county during the past ten years. It is full time that all citizens should come to the conclusion that there is little wisdom and less virtue in taking advantage of a contest in which all patriots should be with each other for the public weal as the means of securing individual ends, personal revenge. My individual likes or dislikes have no business in a political contest, unless the latter be based upon an honest conviction of the personal unworthiness of a candidate.

Thirdly—Regarding any apparent lack of enthusiasm I have to say that I am not ambitious to be considered a violent partisan politician. But I am a republican because I have believed the positions and actions of that party since its birth have been in the main correct while the democratic party has taken the wrong side on many of the issues that have arisen from time to time. Several of those issues have been of vital importances. The preservation of the Union, the abolition of slavery, constitutional prohibition of the sale of liquor in four republican states the national currency problem, the homestead law and many other measures for the public weal have found the republican party their loyal and determined supporters. That there have been great rascals in this party of reform no intelligent man will deny. That no good thing has come out of the democratic Nazareth none but an ignorant fanatic will affirm. But on the whole the republican party has in my opinion deserved the hearty support of all good citizens ever since its birth. Believing this my lot has been cast with that party, and I have seen no good reason thus far to abandon it.

We the people are conducting the business of governing ourselves and if we fail to take a part therein we are neglecting that much of our business. It has seemed to me to be almost a religious duty to lend my influence to the proper shaping of the body politic of which I am a humble factor.

It is sometimes said by shallow minded persons that clergymen ought not to take any part in politics. But when becoming a citizen of the United States I took a solemn oath to support the constitution etc. and I know of no way to do this in times of peace except by taking a share of the duty of conducting the political business of my country. Holding these ideas I felt impelled to accept the nomination tendered me against my own protest, two years ago to serve the people as a member of the territorial council. Holding also this other idea that no man should accept a nomination without exerting himself somewhat to secure his own election and that of as many of his fellow nominees as he can consistently carry with him I made a quiet canvass two years ago was elected and subsequently became president of the territorial council.

I make this explanation of political principles that my friends may understand my presence as a somewhat active and prominent factor in territorial politics during the last two years. I discovered some five months ago that a large number of republicans who have for the last few years regularly "bolted" the republican county ticket whenever they could not control the nominations decided to be "*harmonized*" by leaving out the "*prohibition and woman suffrage cranks.*" In the interests of peace, and having the welfare of the grand old party at heart I voluntarily retired, for the time being, to a back seat, and took a trip to the Eastern states to attend to other business. Returning two weeks ago I found a republican ticket already nominated, to which I purpose giving my hearty support, with the exceptions above referred to. I believe that the election returns of the county will show that the "cranks" are much more consistent and loyal republicans than many of those unharmonized individuals who so "*enthusiastically*" aided in the *defeat* of most of the republican tickets two years ago, as well as upon diverse and sundry occasions previous thereto.

But I think it unfair that I should have my political loyalty called in question because I have not pushed myself to the front to the endangering of that delightful harmony which now characterizes the condition of the republican party of this county of Clarke. Moreover every loyal republican of this county is enthusiastically anxious for the election of Hon. J. B. Allen as our next delegate to congress. None of us wish to take any steps that will in the least endanger his election. Mr. Allen carried a rifle though a mere boy, in the Union army, marked ability, with a record that any honest man might be proud of. He is one of those men whose record is in itself a plat form, good enough for all who desire the welfare of our country.

I believe he will receive the unanimous support of all the republicans of this county and also of some democrats who would like a change. JOHN R. THOMPSON.

Clarke County Politics.

VANCOUVER W. T., Sept. 27.—Mr. H. E. Wilmarth in a letter from Tacoma which reached here yesterday, informs the republicans of Clarke county that his business relations necessitate his resigning the position of chairman of the Clarke county republican central committee.

It is also highly probable that these duties will cause him to tender his resignation as republican candidate for joint representative for the counties of Cowlitz, Clarke and Skamania.

Republicans here are highly pleased with the action of the territorial republican convention in nominating Hon. John B. Allen for delegate. He will get their unanimous support and a rousing reception when he makes his appearance in Vancouver.

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A fine farm of 150 acres at La Center, W. T., good house barn 50x64, good orchard, etc., etc. 85 acres in cultivation. 22a
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7 and 8, Block 143, 2 good houses, 4500
miles from La Center, W. T., 50 lvated, good orchard, good living under fence; 3 cows with calves, 3 cattle, 2 horses, harness, wagon, ows, harrow, etc.; a bargain. 1400
cultivated, 3 miles from Milwaukie, 2400
n Twentieth st., city, 2400
of 150 acres at La Center, W. T., barn 30x36, good orchard, etc., res in cultivation. 2500
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Tired Women Cured by Ford's

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WOOD! WOOD! $5 per load—from Waldlar's Mill, ill or in the bay at North Beach with ded by W. L. L. M. & M. CO.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Sept. 27.

To-day's dispatches report a decided flurry in the Chicago wheat market. Spot September sold first from $1 04 to $1 08 a bushel, and the shorts got badly squeezed.

There is a reported attempt of a corner in flax-seed, operated by Moscow merchants. They demand $1 25 when $1 04 is the Portland quotations. Just what the Moscow people wish to do is a guess. But little seed is manufactured here, the bulk of the business being consignment trade shipped to San Francisco. Our oil works here feel no anxiety, for with the stock on hand, they can run until India-seed can be secured.

Exports per steamer George W. Elder included: 4722 ctls wheat, 7616 ctls oats, 100 bbls flour, 24,100 lbs flax, 31,784 lbs wool, 20,160 lbs hides, 309 sks potatoes, 47 bxs green fruit, 3 pkgs fruits, 10 rls leather, 39 bars metal, 8 tons scrap iron, 2 cs cassimere, 2 cs dry goods, 7 cs woolens, 3 cs clothing, 25 cs felt, 2 cs millinery, 157 cs rubber boots and shoes, 17 bdls paper, 10 cs canned goods, 12 bxs cheese, 3 pkgs rubber hose, 85 pkgs barrel stock, 1 cs hats, 1 cs cigars, 1 pkg hardware, 1 cs guns.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail: 1 car agricultural implements, 1 car hay presses, 18 bdls paper, 69 cs boots and shoes, 18 pkgs tobacco, 10 cts crockery, 161 cs glassware, 27 cs drugs, 24 cs dry goods, 26 cs domestics, 10 cs clothing, 32 pkgs furniture, 39 pkgs hardware, 6 pianos, 1 car oil, 3 cs soap, 25 cs sauces, 11 bls twine, 1 car canned corn, 9 kegs bolts, 54 pkgs railroad material, 22 pkgs hardware, 5 cs liquors, 4 pkgs castings, 1 car and 65 pkgs machinery, 29 pkgs wood and willow ware, 2 rolls leather.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours: 80,216 ctls wheat, 900 bbls flour, 990 ctls oats, 601 ctls bran, 382 ctls millstuff, 4 sks potatoes, 17,011 lbs wool, 13,307 lbs hides, 12 pkgs butter, 166 pkgs eggs, 3 cars and 430 bxs green fruit; 110 pkgs dry fruit, 28,000 lbs flax, 112 bls hay, 200 ctls barley.

In addition to the regular receipts of the stock recorded in our produce report, considerable fancy stock came in last week at the Northern Pacific stock yards; 18 head Polled Angus, 10 head Durhams, and 24 head Holsteins being among the number. To-day's receipts at the same yards were: 400 head sheep, 60 head hogs, and 10 head cattle.

FREIGHTS—The condition of freights and charters remains unchanged. There is no business being done at all. Shippers seem to have the best of the situation, at least for the present. They have all the tonnage needed for the time being, and are disinclined to listen to any offer that may be made. Vessels near at hand might be taken up if owners would accept less rates, but they are firm in their ideas, and as near as can be learned 50s, even for vessels close at hand, would not touch them. The rate which, as will be understood is nominal, is 42s 6d. The American ship Imperial, 1238, is waiting, and it is understood will not go down with more than 17 feet, which will necessitate finishing at Astoria. At least one two-ship has been offered at Tacoma at 45s, and could find no takers. Wood has also been offered there at 37s 6d. There are six vessels loading wheat, the Lancaster Castle, C. Cæsar & Co.; the O. S. Southard P. Shipping Co.; the Andreta P. Shipping Co.; the Cumtilan, for foreign account; the T. F. Oakes, P. Shipping Co.; the County of Forfar, C. Cæsar & Co. The Imperial, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., is loaded and waiting. The Oberon, C. Cæsar & Co., is in midstream. The Anamba, P. F. M. Co., is loading flour. The Dovenby is at Astoria and will take a cargo of wheat, C. Cæsar & Co. The Arcolo has left out and the Villelta has finished at Astoria. The following is the weekly statement of the registered tonnage, in port engaged, on the way and finishing at Astoria:

In port engaged	14,500
Finishing	866
On the way	41,400

The San Francisco *Commercial News*, in its review of the situation, has the following: Whether freights will advance, or be maintained at about present rates, or recede, is a question so largely depending upon the consuming markets for wheat, and the future of these markets, at this distance at least, is so hard to determine, that anything like a prophesy is not here attempted. The general opinion is that the crop in England and France will not be so bad as at first predicted, nor so good as hoped for later. Leaving that part of the proposition entirely out of the calculation the situation for this coast is certainly all that can reasonably be looked for. The tonnage bound here, suitable for wheat is less than 200,000 tons, the amount in port disengaged is light, while on the way to and at southern portsthe total will not supply the needs of Oregon and Washington territory where a large surplus awaits transportation. The demand for lumber vessels is in excess of supply and the few ships at hand suitable for the trade are not tempted to close at rates offered, although figures have recently been advanced. Freights here, though greatly improved within the last few months have only kept place with the advance in other parts of the world and are not yet high enough to tempt ships this way unless paying inward cargoes are secured. Altogether there is no reason to expect any decline, always excepting an unfavorable turn in foreign wheat markets as stated at the outset.

WHEAT—The local market is stiffening up a little on foreign and Eastern advices, though our quotations are still nominal at 82½@83c Walla Walla, and $1 31½ Eastern Oregon, and $1 35@1 37½ valley. Shippers here have about all they need for the present, and no matter which way wheat goes, no heavy transactions will be made; at least for the immediate present. The Chicago spot September wheat jumped from $1 03, yesterday's closing figures, to $1 25. B. P. Hutchinson, familiarly known as "Old Hutch," on the Chicago board of trade, is responsible for the deal. The shorts were caught to the tune of about 325,000 bushels, which they were compelled to buy from "Old Hutch." He is a well known character on the board, and enormously wealthy. A man of commanding stature, about 60 years old, he has for many years figured prominently in wheat deals, corners, etc. It is said of him that he has a larger cash bank account than any man in Chicago, keeping from $500,000 to $1,000,000 subject to his check in case of some such emergency as is liable to occur at any day on the boards of Chicago's great gaming table, the board of trade.

EGGS—Market quiet. Quote 27½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The stock market was prices and stronger, with a decided advancing tendency. London was a buyer of all specialties, with liberal purchases for domestic account. The most conspicuous stocks were Cumberlain and Quicksilver. Rumors from Chicago that St. Paul officials had expressed a willingness to accept a proposition from other roads in regard to milling in transit business gave those gamgers an upward movement, which caused only with the close of business.

Government were dull but steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Money on call, easy at 1@1½ per cent; closed at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange, dull but steady at $4 84½ for 60 day bills, and $4 87½ for demand.

BONDS.

U. S. 6s, 1881	102	U. S. 4½s (reg.)	107½
Kansas 6s	101	U. S. 4½s (coupon)	107½
Pacific 6s	121		

STOCKS.

Adams Express	140	N. P. Preferred	61½
Alton & T. H.	110	Northwestern	114½
Canada Pacific	61½	Oregon Imp. Co.	31
Canada Southern	54½	Oregon Nav. Co.	85
Central Pacific	33	Oregon R. & N. Co.	74
Chesapeake & Ohio	14	Pacific Mail	39½
Chicago & Alton	140	Pullman Palace	174
C., B. & Q.	107½	Quicksilver	2½
C., R. I. & P.	118½	Quicksilver pref.	10
Del., L. & W.	135½	Rock Island	118½
Denver & R. G.	15½	St. Paul	72½
Erie	25½	St. Paul pref.	110
Fort Wayne	140	Texas Pacific	25
Hannibal & St. Jo.	30	Union Pacific	61½
Illinois Central	115½	Wabash	13½
Kansas & Texas	18	Wells-Fargo	137
L. S. & M. S.	107½	Western Union	84½
Lake Shore	107½		
Louisville & Nashv.	69¾		
Michigan Central	95		
Missouri Pacific	81¾		
Mobile & Ohio	19		
N. Y. Central	108½		
Northern Pacific	17½		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka, first sevens, 121¾; do land grant, sevens blank; do railroad, 83¾; Burlington & Quincy, 116; Mexican Central common, 14; do bond scrip blank; do first mortgage bonds, 60½; San Diego Land Company 28½.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Consols, 97 7-16. Silver bullion per fine ounce, 42d. Bank of England rate of discount, 4 per cent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Sterling exchange, long, 84 84½; sterling exchange, short, 84 88¾. U. S. bonds, 4s, 130; U. S. bonds, 4½s, 107¾. Silver bullion per fine ounce, 93¾c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 83¼; do documentary, $4 82¾. Transfers 5½.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.

Gabriel	$ 5	Utah	1 20
Mexican	3	Bullion	1 35
C. & C.	2	Belcher	1 05
R. & E.		Belcher	3 06
Con Cala	9	Justice	90
Bevere	2	Union	8 20
Challer	2	Challenge	4 70
Potosi	2	N. B. Isle	2 70
H. & N.	4	Nev. Queen	3 85
C. Point	6	Peerless	1 75
Yellow Jacket	4	Pioche	46
Belcher	4	Crocker	80
Confidence	12	Overman	1 55
Nevada	3		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Produce receipts past 24 hours were 124,000 bushels wheat, 12,500 qr sks flour, 12,500 ctls barley, 1700 sks potatoes.

Freights—There is a steady demand for coal and lumber freights at last quotations. The supply available for these lines is quite liberal. In grain tonnage the demand shows but little improvement, only occasional bids being on the market. The latest charter was that of the American George Curtis, taken on the spot at 35s to U. K., Havre or Antwerp.

Wheat—The spot market is firm with a fair export demand; offerings are light, the late advance abroad having caused holders to entertain firmer views and not so anxious to part with their holdings. Exporters would pay f. o. b. $1 47½ to 1 50, according to size of parcel, but decline to pay over the latter figure. From private sources it is learned that 40s 6d was bid yesterday for a cargo of No. 1 California for prompt shipment; to-day foreign markets are rather easier and it is doubtful whether the above price could be obtained at present. The corner now being worked at Chicago has had little effect upon the market, it being merely a local squeeze of short interest. At the produce exchange prices actually sold down from yesterday's figures. Sales morning session were, 100 tons buyer year at $1 63; 500 tons at $1 62½; 100 tons at $1 52½; 500 tons at $1 62; November $1 56. Afternoon session. Wheat options; buyer year, 300 tons at $1 61¼, 100 tons at $1 60¾, 200 tons at $1 60¾. Buyer season, 500 tons at $1 71.

Barley—The dull market shows no decided change either way. There is a fair demand for best qualities and sellers are firm in asking 83c for choice feed, and 8 @81½c can be obtained for bright feed. The movement is expected to increase later on. Common and poor grades are neglected, the demand being slow and dealers not inclined to handle them. Quote feed No. 1 and choice 80@81¼c, common to fair 78@77½c brewing 85@85c. Closed: Buyer year, 80½c. Buyer season, 80¾.

Oats—The outlook for holders is discouraging. Stocks on hand are excessive, while every steamer from the north brings heavy consignments. The low prices ruling for feed barley is quite a weight on the oat market and buyers have things pretty much their own way. Quote choice feed $1 15, No. 1 $1 12½, common to fair $1@1 10, milling $1 17½@1 20.

Hops—Buyers are in the market at an advance over last quotations. The New York market shows a strong undertone, although trading is not so active. Reports current of higher prices being paid there are made public. Buyers are seeking round lots of choice new, and for which are willing to pay 22½c. Quote range of new, 18c to 22½c.

Potatoes—Steady for all kinds excepting sweet, which are cheaper. The demand is libera and stocks are worked off without much difficulty. Garnet Chile, 55@65c; Peerless, 40@60c; Burbank seedlings, 60@90c. Weed—Firm at full prices. The movement is not large for the reason that light stocks of desirable grades are small, affording but little scope for operations. Valley Oregon ranges from 16 to 21½c. Eastern Oregon, 10@17½c.

Sugars—Weak with a limited inquiry. Purchases of small lots have been made at 7½c, and the tendency is toward lower prices.

Butter—Supply of choice fresh roll getting scarce, and prices advancing; 40@45c being ruling figure for choice to fancy wards.

Eggs—Firmer and higher. Stocks of Eastern and "outsides" are large, but fresh California is very scarce. Quote ranch 37@41c.

Millstuff—Firm; demand fair. Bran, Oregon, $15.50@16; middlings, $18 50@17.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Wheat opened same and lower, but suddenly became active and advanced in sympathy with Chicago. Opening prices were $1 00¾ October, $1 02 November, $1 03¾ December, $1 07¾ May. Noon, $1 02 October, $1 03½ November, $1 04¾ December, $1 09 May. Closed: $1 01½ September, $1 01¾ October, $1 03¾ November, $1 04¾ December, $1 08¾ May.

Atlantic freights per steam from New York to Liverpool advanced to 4¾d per bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Petroleum—Opened steady at 06¾c. There was little business in the forenoon, but later the shorts forced the price up on attempts to cover, and the market closed strong at 94¾c.

Hops—Firm; fair demand.

Coffee—Options steady; sales: 47,000 bags, including September, $18 05@13 20; October, $12 25@12 45; November, $11 55@11 75; December, $11 20@11 35; spot Rio, quiet and steady; fair cargoes, 14½.

Sugar—Raw quiet and nominal, refined steady, dull.

Copper—Nominal, $17 60.

Lead—Firm; domestic, $5 05.

Tin—Dull; straits, $23 75.

Bar silver, 93¼c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Wheat receipts at seven primary points past twenty-four hours were 718,000 bushels; shipments, 202,000.

The market was excited and active to-day. Cash wheat opened at $1 04 the same as Wednesday's closing. Other options were about 1 cent lower. Shortly after opening cash was bid for by the bull clement and at 11 o'clock the price was forced up to $1 16 amid great excitement; this option continued climbing reaching $1 25 at noon. Opening prices were September or cash $1 04, 96¾c October, 96¾c December. 11 A. M., $1 16 cash, 21 00¾ October, 99¼ December. Noon, $1 25 cash, October, $1 03¾, 99¼c December. Closing prices were $1 24 cash, $1 00¼ October, 99¼c December.

Provisions—Pork, $14 90 October. Lard, $10 55 October. Ribs, $8 67½ October.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 13,500, including 8000 Texas and western cattle; good cattle steady; common lower; choice to extra heaves, $5 15@6 00; common to good, $3 40@5 75; stockers and feeders, $1 90@3 10; Texas steers, $2@2 90; cows, $1 75@2 20; natives and half-breeds, $2 75@4; wintered Texans, $2 35@3 85.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,500; stronger; mixed, $5 25@5 20; heavy, $5 35@5 50; light, $5 50@5 10.

Sheep—Receipts, 3500; steady; natives, $2 75@4 10; Westerns, $3 20@3 75; Texans, $2 70@3 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Weather in England fine. Wheat cargoes off coast firmly held. Cargoes on passage fine and not active. Wheat cargoes arrived off coast, several trading; California shipments off coast 39s 9d; passage shipment 40 shillings. Red winter cargoes 6s 2d per quarter.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27.—Spot wheat dull; closed very with a shade demand and liberal offerings. Options turn cheaper. No. 1 California 7s 10½d October, 7s 11c November, 7s 11½d December, 8s January, 8s 1½d February.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Spot wheat and flour quieter. French country markets firm.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Attendance at the wool sales to-day were smaller than that of yesterday but the scarcity there seems unrestricted buyers' purchases were in fair proportions and steady. The offerings were 12,000 bales, 8 for [illegible] which were withdrawn.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 27.—Arrived—Ship Canada, Tacoma; stmr San Pedro, Tacoma; stmr Empire, Nanaimo. Sailed—Brk Mary Glover, Port Discovery; sch Jas. A. Garfield, Columbia river; sch Laura May, Coos bay; sch Shirley, Tacoma; ship Blue Jacket, Seattle; Br ship Penninmore and Durham, Cork, f. o.; stmr Arago, Coos bay; stmr Wellington, Departure bay.

PORT TOWNSEND, Sept. 27.—Arrived—Ships Dashing Wave and Rose Wells from San Francisco.

Sailed—Br bk Tyburnia for Sydney, N. S. W.

PORT BLAKELEY, Sept. 27.—Sailed—Bark Robert Sudden, Townsville.

SEATTLE, Sept. 27.—Sailed—Ship Levi G. Burgess, San Francisco.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 24.—Arrived—Sch Mary Dodge, Columbia river.

TACOMA, Sept. 27.—Arrived—Ship Dashing Wave, Port Townsend.

ASTORIA, Sept. 27.—1:30 P. M.—Stmr Danube arrived down and left out at 2:15 P. M. 5 P. M.—Weather thick; wind south.

FOREIGN PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—Sailed—Br bk City of Carlisle, Portland.

FALMOUTH, Sept. 26.—Arrived—Br ship Persian Empire from Portland and sailed for Dunkirk.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF U. S. LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.
PORTLAND, Or., Sept. 27, 1888.

Whistling buoy off entrance to Neeah bay, W. T. A second-class whistling buoy, painted red and marked N. B., has been moored in twenty-one fathoms of water off the entrance to Neeah bay, W. T. From the buoy Cape Flattery light house bears W. S. W., distant 1¾ miles. Koitah point S. W. by W. ¾ W.; north end of Waadah island S. S. E. ¼ E., distant ¼ mile.

BELLINGHAM BAY, W. T.

Starr rock. A third class nun buoy, painted red and black horizontal stripes, has been moored on Starr rock about ¾ mile S. ¼ W. of the end of Whatcom wharf. This rock has four feet of water on it at extreme low tides. From the buoy the end of Whatcom wharf bears N. ¼ E.; south smoke-stack of Sehome sawmill S. S. E. ¾ E.; northwest corner of Fair Haven wharf S. ¼ E.

STRAITS OF FUCA.

The wreck buoy that was off wreck of Belvidere, 3 miles W. of Crescent bay, has been removed, as the wreck has disappeared.

WHIDBY ISLAND, W. T.

The buoy off Point Partridge has been changed to a first class nun buoy, and moved 200 yards to the Nd. and Wd. outside of the kelp.

The buoy off Forbes point, entrance to Oak harbor, has been moved 200 yards to the Sd.

STAKE-LIGHTS.

The following named stake-lights have been established on Puget sound and adjacent waters, to go in operation 1st of October, 1888:

Marrowstone point, near Port Townsend, W. T., a fixed red light.

Olympia, W. T., at a turn in the channel, near the steamboat landing, a fixed red light on a pile. The light should be left on the starboard side in going in.

Deception pass, W. T. On the S. W. end of Fidalgo island, at the W. end of Deception pass, a fixed white light. This light is about ½ mile W. of the narrowest part of the pass.

Burrows bay, Fidalgo island, a fixed white light on the sand spit, at the N. side of the bay.

Obstruction island. On the S. W. end of the island, W. entrance of Penvine pass, a fixed red light.

San Juan island. On Seattle point, south end of the island, a fixed white light.

By order of the Light house board.

U. SEBREE,
Inspector 13th L. H. District

THE HOTELS.

QUINBY.

Geo Hart, Spokane		P F Curley, Leadville	
J A Vernon, do		J L Killough, Oregon Cy	
Frank Dunn, Ellensburg		S G Lilly, Illinois	
E H Elder, City		Martin Enger, Tacoma	
Miss L Smith, Chicago		Thos Kelly, do	
Miss A Norton, do		W H Anderson, do	
T B Beattie, do		A E Richardson, do	
C Berst & wf, do		H Diefelt, San Diego	
John Gerdts, San Fran		C E Hinman, Denver	
Fred Parker, do		C E House, do	
T C Fisher, do		E E Lederle, Los Angeles	
Mrs Brooks & su, do		Geo Buchanan, Olympia	
H S McIntyre, do		N Lockwood, Houston	
Mrs Smith, do		W R Kuhlman, N Y	
Mrs I Mayre, do		Chas E Roberts, Va	
A Schneider, do		J T Black, A T	
C J Wade, do		L Lemon, Ohio	
Mrs Jackson, Pendleton		P Maher, City	
J A Brisbine & wf, do		D A Trickler, Iowa	
M Wright, do		V F Ballard, do	
G Kay, Woodburn		Chas Walker, NPRR	
Thos Hamilton, Centralia		Henry Van Dusensmiths,	
R V Drake, Dalles		Omaha	
J V Drake, jr, do		H G Peters, Pendleton	
Henry St Curry, Minn		Rev J A Hanna, Corvallis	
Ed Merrin, do		Thos Rogers, do	
Mrs W Allen, Aberdeen		W H Wilson, Fla Cy	
C R Leak, do		Chas Patton, Salem	
Mrs Granger & su, do		H R Henderson, Des Mn's	
Chas Sharpy, do		W P Taylor, do	
E Furey, do		A Worthley, Centralia	
J B Breemser, Kilmarley		John A Taylor, do	
B Jagger, Ind		H J Rove & fy, do	
J Meakan, Ills		Miss Hilton, do	
M Martin, St Paul		M J Baine, D P & N Co	

OCCIDENTAL.

C C Richard, Chicago		E A Palm, Denver Col	
Hugh Brady, Astoria		John Hartell, do	
Geo Ashland, do		H Kelly, do	
E Reed, do		W Haddock wf, Mont	
John Thompson, do		W F Miller wf, do	
T P Land, do		J A Monroe, Kan	
John Freigburg, do		F E Ledford, Butte City	
Walter Lewis, do		Robert Evans, Dalles	
C H Regan, Ashland		Alfred Mason, do	
Dan Feely, Denver		Wm Eddy, do	
A Dodge, Leadburg		F Bailey, do	
W A Haub, Germany		W A Owens, do	
J M Morrison, Monroe		W H Supire, do	
Ed Morrison, do		Miss Hill, do	
N Meridan, do		James Beamson, do	
Maggie Meridan, do		J F Berry, Kansas	
J A Bokanan, do		Earl Stanley, do	
John Masterson, Ohio		Thos Leyboll, do	
James Bradshaw, Walla W		W A Newman, W T	
J M Smith fm, Ohio		E E Bayton, Sacramento	
D L Peterson, Ill		W S Haworth, Seattle	
E S Chambers, O & F		B Stanton, do	
C C Lamb, Kansas		Frank Sprague, do	
E Whitaker, do		J H Jones, do	
J D Matthews, do		Henry Corsan, Albany	
Peter Kraisline, do		W N Lind, do	
G Farmpeo, Austin, Tex		Mrs Hegue, Yamhill Co	
D L Powell, do		W L Lindsay Vancouver	
H Decker, do		W D Matthews, do	
W R Young, McMinnvll		W E Berry, do	
L C Moore, do		John Honnison, do	
W H Johnson, do		H Austin, Omaha	
W H Gale, Omaha		P F Knowles, do	
W E Carpenter, St Joe, Mo			

ST. CHARLES.

J W Waterbury, Olympia		A Nollessy, San Fran	
F Yamamn, Bradbury		T E Hicks, do	
J D Tepald, Salem		W Z Hasket, do	
E P McCormack, do		H Heyermanut, do	
G W Andrew, do		F E Smith, do	
G H Hildebrandt, Portl'd		J R Page, Woodland	
G Shippey, do		F J Brooks, Chehalis	
J P Wagner, do		J White, Fresno Co, Cal	
A C Lester, Dakota		H G Van Scyhey, Pocatlo	
Ed Smith, do		Miss Richardson, Astoria	
F Stinson, Baker City		Mrs Harris, do	
J D Smith, do		G Bushler, do	
C C Spencer, do		J Weisman, do	
J C Woods wf da, do		O O Bales, Omaha	
F Measure, St Helens		J A Moore, N Y	
P A Moore, do		J Wolford wf, Silverton	
M E H Flory, do		J M Cantwell, Dallas	
M E H Flory, do		S Paynett wf, Silver Lake	
A J Hazard, La Camas		D Ganey, do	
C H Robbins, Phila		J Bisbnet, Vancouver	
J E Henkle, Pattonsath		A Mcdderson, do	
J T Vance, do		B S Shaw, do	
B O Hamond, Scappoose		H Caples, Columbia City	
M Danforth, Olympia		M A Phelps wf, TbDalles	
T S Ashley, Kan City		J B Condon, do	
J A Taylor, Centralia		A R Proctor, Centervill	
G H Shiffer, Aberdeen		Dan Moss, Richmond	
J M Allen, Wachuta		H W Lybbeen, do	
G W Green, Newport		J B Dodge, Oakland	
J A Glen, do		J A Montgomery, Astoria	
A Gass, Minneapolis		T Smith, Clackamas	
A B Saxon, Hubbard		T Smith, Or City	

MASONIC.

B W Starr, Seattle		Br A O Kinney Astoria	
C Beherwell, do		J Thompson, do	
W S Brow, do		T T Loyd, do	
T J Alter, do		J H Rice, Olympia	
J R Baker, do		Geo Bush, Idaho	
D Holmes & w, San Fran		C A Miller, New York	
J H Stein & w, do		Chas Snow, do	
J Steel, do		G N Miller, do	
W J Bank & son, do		F Protsch, do	
J T Anderson, do		W K Davis, do	
J Hartman, do		S H Westfall, do	
Mrs Still, do		F L Hobbs, do	
Mrs Wright, do		G W Gogar, do	
A Crawford, do		F Hartley, do	
Miss Stanford, do		H H Bowman, Chicago	
Miss Mason, do		L B Stearns, do	
W J Marcey, do		F D Hay, do	
J Crossan, do		J Hamilton, Wisconsin	
J Martin, do		Chas Gilich, do	
J Ellsworth, Colorado		J Thomas, Aberdeen	
J L Davenport, Texas		H R Wright, Tacoma	
J W Hislop, B C		T Monroe, Rochester, N Y	
A B Lewis, Woodlan		J C Hewett, Tacoma	
C W Stein, Weston		A J King & w, Vancouver	
Geo Collins, Salem		C Patton, do	
J W Ish, Roseburg		J W Taylor, do	
S Carnes, Olympia		S H Chase & w, San Jose	
J Leary, Boston		Mrs Barrow, Vancouver	
J Smith, Ills		W H Lewis, Iowa	
A Wood, Tacoma		J C Edwards, Salt Lake	
T Laughlin, Salt Lake		C Laughlin do	

BOLTON.

W J Brennen & wf, St Paul		G W Anderson, Dalles	
H H Barber, do		H Humphrey, Eugene	
James Smith, Salem		G T Hanner, Rochester	
O W Smith, do		O W Seaton, do	
S W Anderson, do		Thos Rogers, do	
W E Wilson, do		Mrs W F Wilson, Fla Cy	
H Crandall, St Paul		Chas Patton, Salem	
H Corennen, do		H R Henderson Des Mn's	
Mrs C H Hauck, Vancouv		Wm Paull, Dalles	
Mrs A Schenben, do		M Sanders, do	
H W Whitecheus, Ind'p'l's		Quen Baldwin, do	
W W Williams, do		Mrs J Baldwin, do	
Mrs Williams, do		J D Lee & wf, do	
H Hornberg, do		Miss Emma Lee, do	
Miss F Lee, Dalles		Miss J Lee, do	
R Lee, do		Chas Stakes, do	

GRAVEL DISORDER.

My trouble began in my Kidneys over nine years ago and from which I never expected to recover. Later my physician said I had BRIGHT'S DISEASE, which was alarming information. To add to my affliction after I had been ill about two years, I had a bad attack of Gravel. I saw Dr. Davis' Kennedy's Favorite Remedy at Rondout, N. Y., advertised. After using three bottles I was well. I have never had a return of either complaint, and though I am over sixty years of age I am now VIGOROUS AND STRONG as I was in my prime. What physicians and all of the many remedies I had taken could not do, Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did; it stayed the disease and made me a strong, vigorous woman.

MRS. EMELINE F. MEEKER, Burg Hill, Ohio.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Prepared at Rondout, N. Y. Price $1; 6 for $5. SMELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Portland, Oregon, Agents.

S.S.S.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Is entirely a vegetable preparation containing no Mercury, Potash, Arsenic, or other poisonous substances.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has cured hundreds of cases of Epithelioma or Cancer of the Skin, thousands of cases of Eczema, Blood Humors and Skin Diseases, and hundreds of thousands of cases of Scrofula, Blood Poison and Blood Taint.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has relieved thousands of cases of Mercurial Poisoning, Rheumatism and Stiffness of the Joints.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 27, 1888—Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: In the early part of the present year, a bad case of blood poison appeared upon me. I began taking S. S. S. under advice of another, and to-day I feel greatly improved. I am still taking the medicine and shall continue to do so until I am perfectly well. I believe it will effect a perfect cure. Yours truly,
DOC. P. HOWARD,
111 West Sixth St.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 7, 1888—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: I was a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism for two years. I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I took over a dozen bottles of your S. S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am using your medicine as a tonic, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease. Yours truly,
O. G. HOOD,
Conductor C. & C. R. R.

WACO, TEXAS, May 9, 1888—Gentlemen: The wife of one of my customers was terribly afflicted with a blood-borne skin disease, that covered her whole body. She was confined to her bed for several years by this affliction, and could not help herself at all. She could not sleep from a violent itching and burning of the skin. The disease baffled the skill of the physicians who treated her. Her husband began finally giving his wife Swift's Specific, and the second bottle began to improve the immediately. She is now a healthy woman, apparently well. She is now a leading lady, with no trace of the affliction left. Yours truly,
H. HAAS,
Wholesale Druggist, Austin Avenue.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.; New York, 793 Broadway.

Dr. McMunn's Elixir of Opium

Is a pure and essential extract from the native drug. It contains all the valuable medicinal properties of opium in natural combination, and produces no secondary effects of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache, etc.

INSURANCE.

CERTIFICATE OF AU

IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

The Report Submitted by the Grand Jury of Its Labors.

John Lewis Sentenced to the County Jail for Six Months—Criminal Assault—Before Judge Tuttle—Police Court.

The grand jury yesterday reported true bills in the cases of George Hanlon, E. J. Walker, Jr. and Charles Wallace, for stealing $140 out of G. Arata & Co.'s safe.

They reported not a true bill in the following cases: Charles Sykes, charged with criminally assaulting Hattie Sykes by waving a razor at her in a threatening manner.

Henry Burr, charged with stealing a lot of wine faucets and lemon squeezers from the Pavilion, the property of the Turn Verein Society.

W. Smith, charged with assault with a dangerous weapon, by striking M. Marquist on the head with a rock. August Lendermann charged with indecent exposure.

SENTENCED FOR SIX MONTHS.

In the criminal court yesterday morning, District Attorney McGinn announced that John Lewis, convicted of criminal association with his brother's wife, wished to waive time and be sentenced at once.

"Stand up!" commanded the court; and Lewis looked like a whipped cur when he replied to an interrogation of Judge Stearns that he had nothing to say, only that he had been in jail for some time, and muttered a few words about a "light sentence."

Judge Stearns replied: "So far as the time you have been in jail is concerned, that puts no figure in this case. You were detained there at your urgent request, against the strenuous objections of the district attorney. The law is not responsible for your hitherto long incarceration. The judgment of this court is that you be confined in the county jail for the term of six months."

TRIED FOR CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

Ivan Stevens and Marion Miller were tried in the criminal court yesterday on charges of criminal assault on Samuel Kelly. Stevens and Miller are unusually verdant youths who live near Pleasant Home in this county, and who visited the orchard of Kelly's father on the night of May 31 to steal cherries. Samuel Kelly hearing them went out and ordered them off, whereupon they fired a number of shots from their revolvers. Kelly was under the impression that the shots were fired at him but the defendants swore that they only fired in fun and did not intend to injure Kelly. The jury after being out only a short time returned a verdict of simple assault. No time was fixed for sentence.

TRIED BEFORE JUSTICE TUTTLE.

The case of Martha Levy against Mat Harris, for larceny, was dismissed by consent of both counsel. There seems to have been a misunderstanding between the principals, which has a material bearing on the case. The defendant paid the costs and the parties will settle their differences without the aid of law.

J. R. Riley, arrested on a charge of committing adultery with Minnie Smith, the wife of an east side barber, had a hearing yesterday forenoon. He was held to appear before the grand jury in the sum of $250 bonds. Mrs. Smith was also arrested yesterday afternoon and will have a hearing this morning.

The man McKinney, who has just been serving a sentence for assault on the messenger boy, Willie Joplin, was arraigned on a charge of vagrancy, to which he pleaded guilty. Sentence will be given to-day.

Deputy Sheriff Fitzsimmon yesterday morning arrested James Ellis for larceny committed April 14. Ellis was at that time rooming in an Italian lodging-house. One night, while sleeping with six other Italians, he stole $200 from the person of Tom Terrally, and immediately thereafter decamped. Deputy Sheriff Fitzsimmon has held the warrant for the arrest of Ellis since April 16, but until yesterday the thief evaded arrest.

POLICE DOCKET.

Fred Binder and Thomas Hewitt, simple drunks, were fined $2 each.

Thomas Louis, keeper of a gambling den, forfeited $50 bail. Ah Que and W. A. Price, two frequenters of this resort, each forfeited $25.

James Morton, convicted on a charge of vagrancy Wednesday, was sentenced to twenty-five days' imprisonment.

Fred Benn and J. D. Monteith, larceny from the store of Ditzenhoefer, Haas & Co., waived examination, and were bound over in the sum of $500 each.

THE DAY'S BLOTTER.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

McDonald vs. American Mortgage Co.; cause for taking testimony extended to October 20, with leave for plaintiff to take testimony ten days thereafter in rebuttal.

Putnam & Bowen vs. Wm. H. Ball; judgment in default for $422.50, with costs.

Putnam & Bowen vs. Ellen Blanchard; order following plaintiff to withdraw all papers from the file.

J. L. Case T. M. Co. vs. Wm. Burnell and J. M. Leaven; jury discharged, having failed to agree.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

State vs. John Lewis; sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

J. B. Parker vs. Mary A. Smith, et al.; referee's report confirmed, excepting neither party shall recover costs.

B. A. M. Ashley vs. M. A. Miller et al.; report of referee confirmed.

Clara Thompson vs. Levi Thompson; report of referee confirmed.

E. A. Whipple vs. May E. Whipple; default entered.

Silas Bush vs. Emma E. Bush; default entered.

State vs. Ivan Stevens and Mar on Miller; verdict of guilty of simple assault.

DEATH OF J. FRED CLARK.

The Well-known Citizen Passes Away at His Home Near Mount Tabor, Yesterday.

Among the well-known citizens of Portland, J. Fred Clark has had a prominent place during the last ten years. He died yesterday at his residence at Mount Tabor. His age was about 55 years.

Mr. Clark was born in England. From England he went to Australia and thence to New Zealand, where he resided several years and whence he came to San Francisco.

At San Francisco he was active in business as a real estate and stock broker, and as one fruit of his experience wrote a book on the evils of stock gambling. About ten years ago he came to Portland. During the period of his residence here, he has been active as a dealer in real estate and general broker, and has been among those best known in this line of business.

Mr. Clark was a man of unusual energy and strict integrity, and had done a great deal for the general advancement of the city of Portland.

During a year past he has been in failing health, and for two months has been unable to attend to business. His wife survives him, and he leaves two sons and a daughter, all of whom are grown. His sons have been associated with him in business during the past two years.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, Mount Tabor, at 3 P. M. Saturday, under the auspices of Unity Lodge No. 25, A. O. U. W.

ON ACCOUNT OF A MISTAKE.

Probability of a Portion of the East Side Street Car Line Having to be Taken Up.

There is a prospect, it seems, of a portion of the east side street car line having to be torn up, on account of a mistake in the grade.

"My understanding of the matter is," said Mr. J. W. Campbell yesterday, "that the city government was to blame in the matter, and gave us the heavy grade.

"The disputed ground is on the Fifth street line, commencing with M street and extending about four blocks. The present grade is incorrect, I think, beyond doubt, but there was some talk of allowing it to stand in view of the circumstances.

"The cause of the proposal to change it is, I understand, the intention of the city government to gravel the street this fall.

Sleeplessness in a child is a sure sign of croup and is unmistakably intended by nature as a warning to mothers. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given at the first symptoms of the hoarseness appears, it will prevent the croup. Sold by E. L. Mennaide & Co.

RENEWING ROLLING STOCK.

A Visit to the Southern Pacific Car Shops on the East Side.

The car shops of the Southern Pacific railway, which lie two miles to the south of East Portland, come honestly by their grimy and weather-beaten appearance, for it is nearly twenty years since fires were kindled in their furnaces, and their fresh walls of Oregon fir made bare to sun and smoke.

In the fall of 1869 the shops were first started, by adding the proper machinery to a sawmill, which was already turning out ties and lumber of various kinds for the company. Since that time, the scope and capacity of the plant has been increased as occasion demanded. Manufacturing was extensively carried on at an early day. All of the freight and passenger cars now in use on the road were made at these shops, with the exception of fourteen which were received from the East in 1883. The engines of the road came from the Baldwin locomotive works at Philadelphia, except the four oldest ones which had been used elsewhere before being brought here.

Among these was the James B. Stephens, or "Little Jimmy," as the railroad men called it, now long since past its useful ness and scarcely more than a pile of scraps in the yards. The early engines were named instead of numbered, after the James B. Stephens coming the Salem, the Albany, the Junction, the Harrisburg, the Roseburg. Then the practice of numbering became general.

The manufacturing of cars at the shops has been discontinued simply through a lack of need of more cars, the full requisite being on hand, though many are almost wholly rebuilt from time to time as occasion requires, and repairs of greater or less magnitude are in progress constantly on cars and engines. A freight car it is estimated, with fair usage, will serve for an average of ten years; a passenger coach from twelve to fifteen, when, by being rebuilt, it will last for five or six years longer. The passenger cars now in use by the company with two exceptions, are of the original plant. The repairing work of the shops is now aggregating about $10,000 to $12,000 monthly, including constant alteration to the thirty-eight engines belonging to the division of the road north of Ashland. The capacity of the building department in addition to this is from two to three freight cars per week. About five acres of ground are occupied by the shops at present, and the payroll numbers something like sixty men. The company also has shops on a smaller scale on this side the river and at Grant's Pass.

DELEGATION OF THREE-LINKERS.

Visiting Odd Fellows to Reach Here To-day—The Programme.

The visiting Odd Fellows will arrive this morning on the regular overland train from San Francisco. A delegation from this city will meet them at Oregon City. Upon the arrival of the train here the local lodges will escort the visitors to the Esmond hotel.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the visitors will leave the hotel in carriages, accompanied by their friends, and be driven about the city, including the business and residence portions, Portland Heights and other places of interest.

To the evening session of the reception at the Tabernacle all Odd Fellows and the public generally are invited. A misunderstanding frequently exists in such cases. It is not a meeting for Odd Fellows only, but the exercises will be interesting, instructive and entertaining to all. No fee will be charged, and citizens are asked to attend freely and show a hearty greeting in this way to a body of representative men.

In the absence of Mayor DeLashmutt the address of welcome on the part of the city will be delivered by Hon. M. C. George. Grand Master C. L. Palmer of Baker City will welcome the visitors on behalf of the order. This will be responded to by the Grand Sire of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., Gen. Underwood of Kentucky. It is expected that other eminent visitors will address the meeting, such as Nicholson of Philadelphia, White of New York, Bushee of North Carolina, and Orendorff of Illinois. Music will intervene between the addresses and an informal reception follow them.

On Saturday morning at 8 o'clock the steamer Multnomah will leave Ash street dock, bearing the Odd Fellows and their friends to the Columbia. Short stops will be made at Multnomah and Latourelle falls and at the lower Cascades. Cars have been engaged to take the party to the upper Cascades. A bountiful collation will be served on the steamer, and in the evening the excursionists will return to the city, the visitors then taking the night train for Tacoma.

OREGON STILL IN THE LEAD.

An Old Resident of Webfoot in Love With the State of His Adoption.

S. Tillotson, writing from Harford, New York, under date of Sept. 14, says:

Perhaps a few lines from an old Oregonian will be in order, so I concluded to write a brief note. I left this state in 1853, and after a long residence in Oregon I came back to visit friends and the land of my boyhood. I found the South or Southern states highly advertised, and last April I concluded to make a prospecting trip through the sunny South.

I have been in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky. I did not find any spot that can produce wheat, oats, barley, corn, peas, and potatoes, and in fact, all kinds of truck farming, such as vegetables, berries, apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums and apricots, like Oregon. For producing nearly everything that the heart of mortal can wish, Oregon takes the lead of them all.

Our state is not advertised here as it should be, and it is but little known. If I had some advertising papers I could distribute them to advantage. I expect to remain here until Harrison is elected president. The political pot is red hot. I know of old school mates who voted for Cleveland who are now red hot for Harrison. The president's free trade message and the Mills bill are the cause of their changing positions on the subject. If this feeling is general among the farmers—and from what I hear it is, Harrison will carry the state by a handsome majority.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATORY SITE.

The Location Selected Near Eugene City—An Eligible Spot—Educational Facilities.

A correspondent writing from Eugene City says:

The site has been selected and work commenced on the astronomical observatory for the University of Oregon. The site is the Eastern extremity of the butte north of Eugene. The view from this elevated spot will be one of rare beauty as well as of scientific utility.

The university is already well supplied with educational facilities. It possesses two fine brick buildings, a valuable chemical apparatus, a telescope, and other astronomical and mathematical instruments, fine libraries, and the use of Prof. Condon's wonderful cabinet, rich in scientific treasures not only from our own state, but from every part of the outside world. To all of these advantages the regents are now adding an observatory, the second only upon the Pacific coast.

The state is to be congratulated upon its generosity in giving to its youth such opportunities for a thorough and liberal education.

DISCOVERY OF THE AURIFEROUS.

Considerable Excitement Over the Recent Finding of Gold on the Sandy.

Gold has been discovered on the North fork of the Sandy, four miles from Mt. Hood. Mr. Charles Raymond and Mr. Roberts of Powell's valley, who have been prospecting in that region this summer, found some rock, which they sent to San Francisco to be assayed. They received returns a few days since showing the rock to be very rich.

Mr. Frank Botefuhr yesterday received a letter from a friend at Sandy informing him that Raymond and Roberts passed there at 2 o'clock in the morning, Tuesday, having been to Oregon City to file on their claim and were then on their way to stake it out. If gold mines are opened near Mt. Hood the grand old mountain will be likely to retire into that hole from which it arose, for there will be no more peace or comfort in that neighborhood. The news of the discovery has created quite an excitement at Sandy.

Do not be induced to take any other preparation if you have decided to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"CHILD WIDOWS OF INDIA."

A Formal Reception Given to the High Caste Hindu Woman.

She is Met by the Ladies of Portland at the Unitarian Chapel Yesterday Afternoon—An Interesting Address.

The reception to Pundita Ramabai, given by the women of this city at the Unitarian church yesterday afternoon, called out a large assembly of the representative women of Portland.

The Pundita was appropriately introduced by Mrs. Addie Dickerman Miller, president of the W. C. T. U. of this city, and gave a very interesting talk concerning the educational needs of her country women.

In the course of her remarks the Pundita Ramabai alluded first briefly to the degradation and heavy trials of the child widows of India, in whose special behalf her present mission has been undertaken, and then to the opposition of the men of India to the education of women in general, drawing as she did so, a witty parallel between the reasons urged by the men of India for the non-education of women and those given by American men against women voting, viz.: that it would lead to women having opinions of their own, and so possibly differing from their husband's, thus threatening family peace! She showed how the dense ignorance in which women were kept was particularly cruel in its effects upon the lives of the high caste Hindu widows, as they were utterly incapable of self-support and were at the same time prohibited from inheriting property or marrying again—a threefold threat of starvation which left a virtuous woman no recourse, under the caste idea, but suicide.

She then explained her plan for a school for high-caste Hindu widows, which should at once serve as an asylum for their helplessness and a means of fitting them to become self-supporting in the future. This will receive but little help in India as the men, from whom the help must come, are opposed, and, as she took pains to say, conscientiously opposed to it. It had received but little help in England, where she had made earnest appeals for the people of the class from which help must come were divided into two parts, each in a sort, pledged against it. The wealthy church party, which could only contribute funds to sectarian work, and the government party, who were pledged to use no influence to undermine existing Hindu customs and ideas. So she had to come to this country and had received through Frances Willard, Edward Everett Hale, Phillips Brookes and others, encouragement and help. Her scheme calls for $75,000, which will build a home in which to hold her school and support the school for ten years, by which time it is hoped the experiment will have approved itself to such a degree as to secure its own future support.

She concluded with a description of the Ramabai circles now forming throughout the country, on a basis of a yearly subscription of one dollar a year for ten years, and by urging upon all in her hearing, the privilege of giving themselves, and of urging others to give, that the twenty-five thousand yet remaining of the seventy-five unpromised, might be speedily collected. In this calling for funds, she was careful to emphasize the idea that she did not do so in the interest of any sect—that indeed she should not even try to force Christianity upon the attendants of her school. She should try to open their minds through general education, and then she should put the Bible into their hands, leaving it to do its own work, and leaving them to make free choice of religion. She, as a Christian, was willing to trust the result.

The address was preceded and followed by a half-hour in which those present were presented to the Ramabai, and enjoyed the privilege of a few moments' social converse.

Mrs. Williams, secretary of the W. C. T. U. of this city, took the names of eleven ladies as a nucleus of a Ramabai circle. Quite a number of her books and portraits were sold, and every one went away highly pleased with the reception and more deeply interested in the philanthropic work undertaken by this noble-minded high-caste Hindu woman.

LOUIS JAMES IN "OTHELLO."

The Praise Accorded This Sterling Artist by the Press.

No dramatic star has so quickly won from critics all over the country the praise accorded only to those of the first rank as Louis James. All the New York papers speak in the highest terms of his acting and the careful manner in which all his plays are produced. Even Barrett has never dressed his plays in more perfect accord with their requirements than does Mr. James. Regarding his presentation of Othello the Denver *News* of recent date says:

"Othello" has never been properly costumed in this country until its production last night. The stars were put to great expense in dressing the piece, and every costume worn was fresh from the hands of Charles Hawthorne, the celebrated costumer of New York. They were made from dies gns in the Dresden gallery brought especially to this country for Mr. and Mrs. James. In the first act Desdemona wore an underskirt heavily embroidered with pearls and white flowers. The overskirt was of white damask heavily embroidered, and the embossed waist and coife being of the Medici period. The shoes were pointed, turned up at the toes and heavily garnished with pearls. The second dress was of yellow satin damask, made in the form of a traveling cloak of the period, with an under-garment of white crepe. This third dress of olive green Turkoman silk, embossed with large silver flowers, the waist of hand-painted plush, and collar of rare old Medici lace, with a circlet of pearls on the head. The most notable costume worn by Mr. James was in the third and fourth acts. The suton (or under dress) was of scarlet embroidered in gold and silver; the outer robe of Cartan crepe, with a gold-embroidered border. It was garnished with numerous handsome jewels of Eastern workmanship.

The sale of seats for this engagement opens at Prentice's this morning.

MEETING OF THE BLAINE CLUB.

A Lively Little Rally Last Night—Several Speeches Made—Much Enthusiasm.

The regular meeting of the Blaine Club was held at Union hall last night. There was a large and enthusiastic audience present, among whom were seen quite a number of ladies. The meeting was called to order by the president, M. G. Griffin.

After the roll call of officers and members of committees, by the secretary, and the other usual routine business, opportunity was given for any present not members to join. Quite a number stepped forward and enrolled themselves as members, amid the applause of the audience. On motion the chairman appointed a committee on music consisting of F. B. Jolly, Thos. G. Young and W. W. Harris.

Unfortunately the speakers announced to address the meeting were not on hand, which was quite a disappointment to those who came with the expectation of hearing them. In their absence short addresses were made by Judge Dennison of Vancouver, Hon. M. C. George and Hon. L. T. Barin.

By special request Thomas D. Freeman, a colored gentleman, was allowed to read a paper on "Eternal Justice" in general, and political justice in particular.

Considerable enthusiasm was manifested in the applause given the speakers, and it looks as if the Blaine club certainly had commenced the campaign in earnest.

LAST NIGHT'S PERFORMANCE.

The "Chimes of Normandy" drew another large house last night. All the favorites were enthusiastically received and Johnny Lowell's exceptional work as Gaspard was encored again and again. The choruses are improving nightly. The discipline which is so essential in a company of little folk is rigorously enforced and is bearing most satisfactory fruits. The three little beauties were in fine voice and only added to their laurels, as they most always do when they make their appearance.

To-night "Micado" and to-morrow matinee, by special request, "H. M. S. Pinafore."

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only sliding car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

VAN TASSELL WILL TRY AGAIN.

The Balloon Brought to Town and Spread Out at Gambrinus Gardens.

R. Malloy, a Bridgeport rancher, brought the lost balloon into town yesterday. Said he: "I saw the thing light and followed it up. It took me the greater part of the day to extricate it from the brush and trees amidst which it fell. In coming down, the balloon broke a tree fifteen inches in circumference, and knocked the top off another."

Mr. Van Tassell was found by him at the Merchant's hotel, and shortly afterwards the balloon was taken to Gambrinus gardens and spread out upon the floor of the dance hall.

Mr. Van Tassell, to use an expression of the greencloth, is playing in "hard luck." Disaster of one kind and another have attended his aeronautical career. If the balloon did not burst, it would, as in the present instance, make an ascension on its own account, necessitating the outlay of much time and money in its recovery, or perhaps its unmanageability would be such as to deprive him of the very essential feature of his performances,—the gate receipts. His operations have been witnessed in almost all parts of the country at different times by people now living in Portland, and each one has a different tale of his misfortunes to relate. It is perhaps due to the gentleman to say that, so far as known, his failures have been wholly unpremeditated, by him, and not entered into, as some have conjectured, with malice aforethought.

Professor Van Tassell and his wife were seen at the Merchant's hotel yesterday evening by an OREGONIAN reporter, and in course of conversation the professor said that the balloon was found at a point in the woods two and a half miles from Bridgeport. "Mr. Malloy, the man who brought it in," said he, "informed me that in coming down the balloon broke off the top of a tree at a point where it was fifteen inches in diameter. The balloon, netting and car weighs 1885 pounds. At the time it came down there were nine 100-pound sacks of ballast in the basket, so, you see, there was considerable extra weight.

"The balloon was considerably mutilated in its fall, and more in bringing it in. Malloy says that he was past the place where he eventually found it several times, but could not see it, owing to the dense growth of timber. I have paid him his $50, and he is satisfied. I had also gone very near to where it was, with some of the same men who were with him at the time he found it.

"The platform at Gambrinus gardens is the best place I could get. I tried to engage the Mechanics' pavilion, but they are working in there, preparatory to the fair. The Gambrinus hall is about eighteen feet too small for the balloon.

I shall have to make several new sections, do about 3000 yards of stitching, have eight or nine people working at it, and will be put to an expense of between $600 and $700, not to mention my loss of business. I ought to have made, with any luck at all, $3500 last Sunday, and next Sunday at Seattle I should have done well.

"I shall not rely on the aid of my friends hereafter, as I did last Sunday, for, as you will see, it is not very profitable. I have examined the balloon thoroughly and cannot get it ready before Sunday, the 7th of next month. At that time I will make an ascension, and my wife, the parachute jump. I shall inflate it direct from the works, upon barges in the river with a pipe brought over to the barges.

"An impression prevails, Mr. Van Tassell, that you made a failure similar to this here two years ago."

"I did not. The balloon made here two years ago, was got up by local parties, and was a hot-air balloon, capable of staying up only four or five minutes. The last time I was here was five years ago, when I made a successful ascension on the 6th of November, in company with the editor of the *New Northwest*. I had a very successful ascension in San Francisco, where we took a photograph at an elevation of 14,000 feet; and at Los Angeles, where we did the same at 13,000 feet. These photographs were reproduced in the *Examiner* and attracted wide-spread attention.

"I know how hard it is to please people and have given up trying. My wife made a 6000-foot parachute jump at Los Angeles the Fourth of last July, and there were many who kicked because she did not kill herself."

STILL SWINGS THE BROOM.

The T. J. Potter Beats the Record Again—Accident to the Alaskan.

Port captain, J. W. Troup, arrived from Tacoma overland yesterday. He said regarding the trip of the Potter from here to the Sound:

"We left the bar of the Columbia Monday morning at 8 o'clock, and reached Cape Flattery Tuesday morning at 1 o'clock, making us out just seventeen hours. That was slow time, to be sure, but just as good time as was made by the Elder in the same kind of a sea. The Seattle papers reported that I was a little afraid to cross the bar, which is a mistake. There was no trouble there. The weather was fine, but as we worked north the head winds became very strong, so that by the time Cape Flattery was reached the sea was about as rough as I cared to see it."

Just as the Alaskan was steaming up to the wharf at Tacoma on Tuesday her walking beam snapped. This is a serious accident, and it is thought that a new beam will have to be brought out from the East before she can come around. This will occupy, together with the repairing, about six weeks, and some other arrangement will be necessary for a night boat to Astoria during the Mechanics' fair.

Immediately after the accident the chief engineer of the Alaskan reported the accident to Capt. Clancy and he ordered the steamer T. J. Potter at once put in readiness to take the Alaskan's place. The Alaskan's crew was transferred to the Potter, and the latter boat made the run to Seattle in 1 hour and 29 minutes. The distance thus covered is 24 nautical miles or 28½ statute miles, and the Potter's record is the best ever made on Puget sound waters. It is understood that for a time the Potter will perform the service between Tacoma and Seattle, while the Olympian goes on the route between Seattle and Victoria, making the round trip each day.

THE O. R. & N. CO.'S STONE QUARRY.

Enough to Build a Dozen Cities Like Portland—Excellent Quality—Easy Seams.

A gentleman who visited the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's stone quarry, back of East Portland, says there is stone enough there to build a dozen cities like Portland. The quarry has a front 200 feet high, and all the stone taken from it so far seems to have made no impression on it.

The rock is thrown down in large quantities by drilling a deep hole and firing a blast which cracks the rock and then several kegs of powder are poured in the seam and tamped with dry sand and touched off, throwing down hundreds of tons of rock. The stone is a good strong article, and for masonry there is no better; but it is a little coarse in grain and will not cut well in mouldings or ornaments.

The sight of such a mass of stone on a flat plain is a strange one, and leads the beholder to wonder how it came there. Some seventy-five men are at work there now getting out stone for the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's bridge across the Snake river at Riparia, and the quarry presents a busy scene.

SUPPLEMENTAL FREIGHT TARIFF.

Another Invoice of These Important and Useful Schedules Received Here.

Another large invoice of light literature has been received at the office of Mr. B. Campbell, general freight agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, and the clerks are happy. The invoice consists of supplements No. 2 to the west-bound tariffs of the Transcontinental Association, Nos. 12, 13 14 and 15, superseding supplement No. 1. No. 12 applies to freight from the Mississippi river and common points; No. 13 from Chicago and common points; No. 14 from Detroit, Cincinnati and common points, and No. 15 applies to freight west bound from Buffalo, Pittsburg and common points.

These tariffs are so interesting and so widely read that the association is obliged to issue supplements and sup-supplements. They treat of everything from acids down to wires, and will doubtless be highly appreciated by those for whose benefit they are published. So far as reporters are concerned, they are only spoiled on their dumplings.

AN ARTIST'S VIEWS IN BRIEF

Mr J. E. Stuart, the Painter, Pays Oregon Some Very Handsome Compliments.

What Leading Eastern Color Spreaders Are Doing—His Own Work—Our Fruit, Climate and Soil Against the World.

Mr. J. E. Stuart, the well-known artist, who had a studio in this city some two years ago, made THE OREGONIAN office a pleasant visit yesterday afternoon.

It will be remembered that when Mr. Stuart was here last, he was engaged in making sketches of Oregon scenery. Altogether, he had about twenty-five Oregon views. These were mostly sketches taken along the Columbia river and adjacent mountain scenery.

Mr. Stuart has been making his home in New York City, where he has had the opportunity of forming the acquaintance of the leading artists of this country. Of each he had a few pleasant words to say, the position they hold, work they are engaged in, and the progress they are making.

Thomas Moran, one of the most popular artists in the East is now engaged in sketching eastern subjects, and, these, mostly are marines.

George Innes, who to-day stands at the head of America's landscape artists, is at present getting material in the quiet rural retreats about New York.

Bierstadt is also taking sketches, mostly in the Eastern states.

The works of De Haas the well known marine painter, are becoming more valuable from year to year, and his productions are selling at fancy prices.

Rehn, a rising young artist in New York city is painting some remarkable marine views and it is thought that he will become one of our best marine artists.

B. Irwin, perhaps the best portrait painter in the United States, is very busy. Lately he has been employed painting the portraits of some of the Southern governors, for each of which he receives the sum of $2500.

J. Alden Weir, also an artist of repute, and for some time a teacher in the league, an art club of New York city, received the $2000 prize from the American prize fund.

Among the sculptors Mr. Stuart met J. A. Hartley, and had the pleasure of seeing his remarkable production, "The Whirlwind." This piece of art represents a woman attired in a loosely flowing robe and from appearances standing in the embrace of a whirlwind.

"The artists," said Mr. Stuart, "although generally of a roving, wandering disposition, seem to congregate about the larger art centers in the East."

In the West, Minneapolis he thought, was taking the lead, for he found the school of art far more advanced there than in any other Western town he had stopped at.

"In the East, Oregon views are very popular, especially those taken along the Columbia river and her mountains. For grand scenery there is no place that furnishes such material for the artist's brush as this Western country. Nowhere else are found such beautiful river views as along the Columbia. For snow-capped mountain peaks, Oregon and Washington territory stand without peers. Mount Hood and Mount Rainier are greatly admired in the East."

"Yellowstone subjects are popular with those who have seen them. Those who have not seen them do not believe them. This is but natural, for the scenery there differs from that found in any other part of the world. There are so many strange and variegated shades of color caused by the many reflections from mountains and canyons that the sketches are hard to believe."

All told, Mr. Stuart has made about 300 sketches, most of which are landscape views. In his earlier days he did some portrait painting, but now he devotes himself exclusively to landscapes. Oregon and Yellowstone park views are his favorite subjects.

Mr. Stuart is also pleased to state that he is now meeting with good success. He has three paintings at the Minneapolis exposition. One of them is a Yellowstone park scene and the other two are sketches taken along the Columbia river. For a pair ing of Mount Tacoma he received $2000 and for one of Mount Hood that was sent to London he received the same price.

As Mr. Stuart has now been spending some time in the East, he could not refrain from speaking a few words of our Oregon climate, people and products, as compared with the same in the East.

"The climate in the East does not compare with that of this Western country," he said. "They think they can raise fruit in the East, but in that they are mistaken. The best fruit they have there is shipped from California, and generally picked green. Their native fruit is without flavor, and usually wormy besides. Even the small berries, such as blackberries and raspberries, are wormy. The apples raised here in Oregon are the best that grow anywhere and the time will come when Oregon alone will furnish the United States with apples. If they had such apples in New York city as are grown here in Oregon they would command a fancy price.

"The people here in Oregon do not fully realize the advantages they possess in climate and resources; but at no distant day, after more direct communication is established with the East, and transportation matters become better arranged this state is destined to cut an important figure in the fruit markets of this country. The people here have a warmth of heart that is refreshing. It is a great pleasure to grasp a Western man by the hand."

Mr. Stuart will leave the city in a few days for his home in New York. He will go via the Canadian Pacific and make sketches along the way for some parties in the East. Every winter he makes a trip to the Yellowstone park, where he has a contract to place his works on exhibition with a hotel company, and it is probable that he will pay Portland another visit in the near future.

SPENT A NIGHT OF TERROR.

Raging Forest Fire That Threatened to Destroy a Great Deal of Property.

Tuesday night, says the Vancouver *Register*, the people of Yacolt prairie and on the mountains became aware of a terrific forest fire creeping down upon them from out the mountains on the wings of a strong east wind.

When discovered the fire was coming down the Rock creek country through the old burn. Huge stubs were falling in all directions, and soon Bell mountain was a roaring mass of flames. The flying brands went across Lewis river and caught in the green timber, the roaring of the flames and the continuous falling of old trees making a frightful noise that seemed like a hundred earthquakes.

Some of the settlers took to open spaces, and others, cut off by smoke and flames from any retreat out of the woods, awaited uneasily enough the outcome of threatened destruction. At midnight the wind changed to the opposite and the gale ceased averting the threatened calamity. The fire had just reached the settlements and commenced on fences and outbuildings. Rain the next night stopped the fire from running again.

SOUTH PORTLAND BOOMING.

There is no part of Portland which shows greater prosperity than South Portland. Especially is this so in regard to that high, sightly and healthy portion of South Portland adjacent to the First-street bridge. This beautiful residence portion of the city is becoming the favorite place of residence for all who wish a locality which is above the miasmatic influences of the lower streets of the city. There are many live business firms located in this section, among which we must mention the firm of Maher & Terwilliger, the enterprising and energetic butchers, located at the bridge, No. 108 South First street. The live young men comprising this firm are J. M. Terwilliger and W. J. Maher, than whom there is not any two businessmen in the city who understand their calling better. They have secured the bulk of the trade in their line in that locality. They have accomplished this by always keeping abreast of the times, and furnishing the neighborhood with the best of meats of every description, and selling at the very lowest rates. They have lately refitted, enlarged and decorated their establishment in a most artistic manner, and it now can be said that it is the neatest and most attractive meat market north of San Francisco. These young men deserve the great prosperity they are enjoying.

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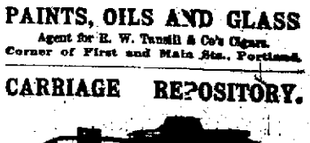

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